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THE
Craft and Frauds
 OF
 PHYSIC
 EXPOS'D.

The very low Prices of the best Medicins Discover'd.
 The Costly Medicins, now in greatest Esteem, such
 as *Bezoar, Pearl, &c.* As also the *Distill'd Waters,*
 Censur'd.

And the too frequent Use of Physic prov'd destru-
 ctive to Health.

WITH
 Instructions to Prevent being cheated and destroy'd
 by the prevailing Practice.

By *R. Pitt*, M. D. Fellow and Cenfor of the
 College of Physicians, and Fellow of the
 Royal Society.

*Æquè Pauperibus prodest, Locupletibus æquè,
 Æquè neglectum Pueris, Senibusq; nocebit. Hor.*

The Third Edition, with a new Preface explaining to the
 meanest Capacities, the Controversy between the Physi-
 cians of the Dispensary, and the Quacks supported by
 their Physicians, and Others who serv under them.

L O N D O N:

Printed for *Tim. Childe*, at the *White-Hart*
 in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, 1703.

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P H Y 2 1
E X P O S E



To the Right Worshipful

Sir William Prichard,

Knight and Alderman, President.

The Worshipful *John Nicolls, Esq;*

The Treasurer.

Mr. William Pleahill, } the present
Mr. George Peck, } Almoners.

And the other Governours
Of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*

Gentlemen,

I Cannot Address this Apology for the late Reformation of the Practice of Physic (growing more and more Oppressive and Destructive) to any Patrons, who are either more willing or more capable, to Protect and Recommend it. Your Zeal and Application in the excellent Government of your very Antient and Famous Hospital, and the generous Benefactions to it by many of you, demonstrate, that you are affected with the Calamities of the Sick and Maim'd. Those true Objects of Cha-

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rity, whom you receive in your two very spacious Courts, and the Presidents Building for Cutting for the Stone, and your House in *Kent-street, Southwark*, and that at *King's-land*: Besides the large numbers of Out-Patients, on whom you bestow the Charity of your Medicins.

The World may be justly esteem'd a larger Hospital, in which Providence by the Hands of Physicians, or other Charitable Advice gives its Simples to all Conditions of Mankind, when afflicted with Sickness.

But the great Bounty of Providence is in this Nation miserably perverted. The Medicins it affords in great Plenty, are with-held from the Poor by the exorbitant Prices, and their wonderful Powers to Cure Diseases, are not Beneficial to the Rich, from their being either vitiously prepar'd, or given for Gain in Quantities, to the apparent Detriment and Danger of the Sick.

But to you the Poor flock at the Days appointed, to lay their Distress before you, and implore your Relief from the Exactions of the ignorant and oppressive Pretenders. You receive them into your Hospital,

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tal, as a Sanctuary from the unmerciful Usages, they had been treated with abroad.

The Pleasure and Satisfaction you have, in communicating the Bounties of your own and Predecessors Charity, is as visible, as you observe the grateful Sense of your Munificence in your languishing Patients.

When you shall inform your numerous Friends, that your Hospital and the College Act in the same generous Design of preserving the Poor from the Cruelties of private Profit, which knows no Bounds: And that the College has discover'd the only Method of preventing the certain Ruin of the more Wealthy; the only Objection, which equally affects both Societies, That we are injurious to the Gains of the Apothecary, will be disregarded, and you will have the Applause of the Kingdom, as well as of your Fellow Citizens, with the most sincere Acknowledgment of the Favours confer'd on

*Your most Faithful
and Obedient Servant,
Rob. Pitt.*

THE PREFACE.

THE two former Impressions of this Apology, and the present ill State of Physic in this Nation truly represented, and some Remedies thereof humbly propos'd to the two Houses of Parliament, have had so good Success, that the People begin to doubt, that they are unfaithfully treated in Sickness. The more Intelligent applaud the generous Design of restoring Physic to its Innocence and Usefulness: and of saving to themselves an exorbitant oppressive Expence, and their Life, which is expos'd for the purpose of that Gain. The Gentlemen of the larger Capacities and deeper Penetration acknowledg, that this present Reformation is the greatest Benefaction, which can be given to the Public in an Affair, which affects every Person in the Nation, in the most tender Concerns of Estate and Life. Many of them carry their Thoughts yet further, and observe, That every honest Physician has in his Power a more extensive Charity to the Poor, than any private Estate can give, of curing their Diseases and preventing their being undone in every Sickness:

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Besides that all above them must depend on his Conduct in the preservation of Health, and when they are under the greatest Calamities in the more violent Diseases.

We had a great number of the Gentlemen of this sort, who by Acts of Parliament provided, that no ignorant unqualify'd Pretender, should hazard the Killing and Destroying the People for his private Profit; that the Instruments of Life and Death should be examin'd by the proper Judges appointed; that all corrupt Medicins should be destroy'd: the Arts of Collusion, of selling the cheap Remedies at more than fifty times their value, being then not Practis'd and unsuspected. But Custom, the most powerful of Tyrants, has many Years since repeal'd and abrogated all those Laws. Out of its Anarchy and Confusion, have sprung those Decrees supported by the public Clamour and Violence: That none are to be consulted in Sickness, who have the allowance of public Authority, that it is slavish to regard its Reasons or our own, that it is an abject decree of subjection, to submit to the Information of our most experienc'd and wiser Friends, or to have the trouble of examining any of the Calumnies forg'd to prevent any Reformation of the Abuses put upon us.

You will observe, That the College in this Controversy pretends to assert the public Interest by supporting the Honour and Wisdom of the Founders of those Laws, by which the Subject is secur'd from oppression and loss of Life by the corrupt Practice of Physic,

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But a great part of the People have not been able to distinguish who are the Parties contending. The true Apothecaries have no part in it. They were form'd into a Company by King James the first, at the request of the Physicians to his Royal Person. But that Employment is now lost and extinct. They were appointed to collect and preserv carefully the best Drugs and Simples, to make the Compositions with the most sedulous Care by the Receipts in the Pharmacopœa from the College, that the Prescript for the Patient should be deliver'd to the Messenger, without the least suspicion of one Medicin for another, or of the fatal mistakes of more Grains or Drops of the more violent Remedies. They are exempted (to answer this great Purpose) from all Public Offices, that the Lives of many Subjects may be preserv'd by their exact performance of their Business, and keeping their station in the Shops. But they have been very industrious in leaving and being absent from their Shops at all Hours, which obliges them to buy the greatest part of the Medicins of the Chymist and the Wholesale, and lose the knowlge of so much of the Trade. They fancy the Trade is one of the parts of Physic: They assume the Title, and, as in the Fable, catch at the shadow and lose the substance. They are not Shop-keepers, being only transitorily in it few Minutes at a time, but leav the Business to the Boy, who also is sent out to porter all the Medicins to the Families at all the distances. But the Trade is only of the mechanic kind, to employ the hand in the Powdering, Boyling and Mixing of the Drugs. The Pharmaceutic or that part of the Science

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Science of Physic, which considers the Medicins, requires great Learning, Judgment and Application; to remark the Qualities of the Plants, which invite us to use them; the recorded Experiences of all Physicians of their great Powers and Success; how their Vertues are to be exalted and improv'd to be taken in smaller quantities, or made more dull and unactive, if of too fierce an Operation for the more tender Constitutions. It must be carefully remark'd, how they agree in Composition, whether they are Correcters or Destroyers of one the other, if the Dose is not made very ungrateful by a false Mixture, or sometimes deadly, when a hidden poysonous Quality shall be let loose. The Apothecaries are the Hands which put these together according to the rules of the Prescript, and are subservient to that part of Physic, as the Instruments it uses. The Printer sets the Letters one after the other, but is not an Author, an Orator or Poet. The Mason hews the Stone to the Figure given him in the Draught: 'Tis the Architect who orders the place of the Stone in the Building, and can only judge to what end it serves. The Engineer appoints the Pioneers to sink the Ditch and cast up the Bank, who are not solicitous of the design of the Angles of the Bastion. If you treat your Friends after the Turkish or Indian Manners of Eating, you only have the Complements for introducing their Modes amongst us. The Apothecaries therefore are truly the Cooks of Medicins; their Character is given from a just and solicitous Observance of the manners of Preparing directed in the Receipt. When therefore the Physician

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fician (on whose Fidelity you know you rely, if you reflect on your Thoughts, when you are surpriz'd with Sickneſs) ſhall not doubt, that the Medicins are prepar'd by the Apothecaries themſelves, and deliver'd to the Meſſenger at the uſual Prices of the Shop: The College cannot fail to applaud their Diligence in the juſt performance of their Duty.

Can you yet apprehend, from what kind of Enemies the College endeavours to ſecure the Public in ſo important a Concern? They are only the Quacks of all the various and very different Figures and Diſtinctions, who unite in the Expeditions of Plundering, with the hazard of the Life of the Prey they can ſeiz on. They are the Scandal of the Engliſh Nation, in the opinion of many foreign Phyſicians and all the Travellers from abroad. They are the more dangerous to the Eſtate and Life, becauſe they aſſault you under the diſguize of your deareſt and moſt obliging Friends. The Word may ſurprize you, but laying aſide the now odious Appellations of Ignorant and Illegal, this Deſcription may appear to you very faithful and exact. A Quack is a Practiſer in Phyſic, who takes no Fee in ſpecie, but makes the deluded Patient pay very extravagant Fees by the intolerable Prices he puts on all the cheap Medicins, and by paſſing upon him very many more Doſes, than the Diſeaſe requires or the Conſtitution can bear, or by the over-plus thrown away at the ſame Prices, if Weakneſs, or Sleep or Death, prevent their Uſe. You cannot, tho' you raiſe your Thought to its greateſt Power of Invention, diſcover the Weakneſs and Folly of Mankind in any other inſtance equal

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to this of saving the Fee, with those remarkable Terms and Conditions tacitly agreed on between the Parties. We will suppose you are impatient to see the Triumphal Entry after the War shall be happily ended. You treat with the Master of the Cyder-House for a stand in his Balcony. He refuses the half Piece you offer him, but bargains, you shall drink for your standing ten or fifteen Bottles of his Liquor, and eat as many Cheescakes, &c. as the Drawer shall bring up to you. If it is a Salemans House, you shall take as many Coats and Waistcoats, and Caps for the Head, as he is willing to part with to one Customer, at his own Rates. The Quack, Quos perdere vult, prius dementat, disarms his Patient of his Understanding, to manage him as he pleases. Tell the People, you'll never take a Fee for all the Advice and Attendance: You shall instantly observ 'em without any Use of their Reason or their Senses. They will never debate against the vast number of the Doses, or the weighty Prices of every one of them. The tender Mother; to avoid the great evil of a Fee, forgets the Fruit of her Womb, sends for the Master, or Partner, or Prentice to the new-born Child; she sees that and all the others destroy'd by the unskilful Application of much Physic; but is blinded by the saving of a Fee from discerning, that she is guilty of every Death, having expos'd 'em to a certain hazard on that design. For this reason, the greatest number of Families at this time, never consult a Physician, neither to prevent nor cure the most grievous Distempers. They send in great confusion for the Quack, whose Visits they

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imagine can cost them nothing : Oh ! save us from a Doctor, to whom a Fee must be given. He was observ'd some Years past to start back with horror at the sight of a dangerous and doubtful Case, but is at last hardned by often hearing : we'l venture the Life of any thing here, and if you refuse, there are others (who see not the difficulty by knowing less) who will undertake any Diseases whatsoever. There are others who stifle the Guilt of the Murther, as by an Opiate, by calling in a Physician at the last extremity, and by shifting off the Crime upon him. The People plead in excuse, that the Expence of the Medicins is beyond their Ability, they are not able by the Fee to heighten the Charge. The Quack very cunningly makes that necessity of using himself as the Doctor in the Family, by making the yearly Tax above the Condition of the Estate to bear, and therefore necessitates the Patient to stick the closer to him. Is any one wavering ? A long and heavy Bill at Christmas confirms him for the Year to come, to resolv to lay no other load of Fees upon himself.

But, (which is the second Branch of the Description of our Quack) how can he set the Remedies at a high Price, when almost all the Simples and Preparations, even in the largest Doses to the riper Ages, are not above one or two or three Pence, at the usual Rates of the Shop. You cannot fail to observ, that this is done by the most impudent Collusion and Prevarication. The two or three hundred Medicins are of that Price, but Bezoar is avow'd to be added to every Composition (as Copper is added to harden Gold to prevent the soft
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Metal wearing too fast) to harden the Price of every Bole and Julep. One Gallon of Lisbon and Port Wine is sometimes mixt with a Hogsh-head of French Wine, to swear off the Duty of the Custom. The Perjury of the Bezoar and Pearl are often observ'd in the Articles of the Boles, Powders, Waters, and all the Cordial Forms; and might have gone (if a check had not been given by the College) to Plaisters, Oyntments, and Vomits and Purges, in the time to come. The Bezoar is form'd in the Stomach of the Goat, from the Dust he licks from the Earth or the Leavs in the burning Climates, which cemented with the slimy Humor increase makes it gradual by Flakes lying over one another. The Stone lies undisturb'd many Years in the Stomach of that hungry Goat. And lately a true oriental Bezoar, from which some Drams had been scrapt, and the Flakes lay open, was given to a Dog of a truly canine Appetite. It had past from the Stomach into the Pylorus, but had not suffer'd from the digestive ferment any the least diminution in its weight. The Lecture on this Subject before the Royal Society, demonstrated, that many of the most vehement Chymical Spirits were not able to dissolv it. Shall these indissoluble Stones be given instead of the Bread of Life, when the languishing Patient cannot digest the softest Aliment? Beside the Authority of the most faithful and most experienc'd Physicians of the Age, you may refer the Controversy to the very Learned Sir Thomas Brown, who observes in his Vulgar Errors, that our being daily gull'd with Bezoar is one of our most intolerable Delusions. The Party

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Champions of the Stone, never dare give it by itself. They will not hazard the exposing the Patients with themselves from the want of any visible Operation. It is put sometimes into the Company of the powerful volatile Salts, and extract of Saffron, to forge a Pretence to revive its sinking Credit. Its Reputation or its use to inflame the Cheat of the Price, cannot be any longer maintain'd, when two Grains of it usually cost not above one Penny, and the Dose of the Gascon Powder has no more. But this and the Pearl must submit to be plac'd in the lowest rank of all the Medicins: which move, if taken very often and in large Doses, a little moisture on the Skin, and soften the sour Humors of the Stomach. In both which the Crabs Eyes (not so Salt as Pearl from a Sea Fish) and Coral, and Chalk, will demand to be prefer'd before them. Mr. Boyl from one Ounce of Pearl could only draw off by Distillation a few drops of a sorry Spirit, the remaining part was an insipid and unactive Earth. But you may justly admire the Policy and refin'd Cunning of our cheating Physicians and Quacks, who rob their Patients with these two modish Curiosities. If they had play'd their Pranks with an active Preparation or Simple, one Dose might satisfy the Patient for the Day, or the brisk Operation might make the People fearful to dabble too often with it, or an ill Event might have alarm'd the public Suspicion. They have wisely made choice of these two, which may be taken every Hour, and by every Patient without the hazard of any surprize, but from the Detection of the infamous Profit.

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Will you then resolv to assert your self, and separate, as by Chymistry, the many great Fees, which ly hid in the Sum total of the Bill, and discover the collusive modest Pretence of attending you for nothing. Let the Faculty and the Quack, on whom you freely bestow the Title, act together upon the Square and above Board, and be plac'd by this method upon equal terms. To do this justice to your self and us, you are oblig'd to examine and state the Rates of the most efficacious and generous Medicins of the present Practice. You may in two Pages bring the Collection under the heads of Profit and Loss. You shall not fail to discern, that the Quack has Eighty in the Hundred for his Fees for his Visits and Attendance. But when the Remedies are sent you at a distance, his Fee may be eight or ten Guineas for his Advice. The very Poor and Necessitous may pay this way in Fee one Guinea by the Day. This shall appear to you, from many Bills of Parcels we have collected, and your own (which you keep by you of the later Years) may probably justify these, or very near Proportions. You may be affected at the instance of the Poor.

But a compassionate Bill to them would lay open the gainful Mystery, and without grinding the Faces of the Poor, it would not be allow'd to wipe the Faces of the Wealthy. In this Nation the Poor are treated in Sicknes without Pity, with Cruelty the most refin'd and improv'd. While they dread Death in common with all others, they are sure to be undone. Their Souls are broken between the two dismal Reflections. The Quacks come not to cure,

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but rob and pillage the Objects of Charity. He rends open their Wounds, and breaks their Hearts with the Cordials, which consume all their Substance. Shall all the Servants, and all the industrious Manufacturers, and the Labourers of the Field be expos'd to utter Ruin, and the cautious Trades-Man lose the vital part of his Stock, by the vilest pretence of the dearness of the Drugs and Medicins, which Providence, the Preserver of Men, has bestow'd as the most wholesome Food, and whatever is necessary or useful to Life, in common to all Mankind. Shall not the Gentlemen of the more public Spirit instruct themselves, and the Indigent, of the very low Prices of all the Medicins, or shall these neglected Crimes go unpunish'd with encouragement to an endless Increase? A late Prince very unwillingly passed the Warrant for the Execution of a Pick-Pocket, because (says he) the silly People may take better care of their Pockets. Now when they are plainly shewn that the Bole at two Shillings and six Pence is the twelveth part of an Electuary of half a Crown value, and a Cordial Draught of two Shillings is the eighth part of a Julep worth two Shillings: Does not common Sense instruct them to weigh this Affair, as they do the Guineas at home in their own Scales, to detect the want of two or three Grains? Will they not bestow one Thought to discover, that, when of the best Medicins they buy of the Druggist or the Whole Sale, the Patient cannot want, or support, or be able to take to two or three Shillings value in the Day, how the Tricks of subdividing into little Parcels, and the great Prices of these little Doses,

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Surprizingly improve the Tax of every Day.

When you have made these Reductions, You may proceed to the third Ingredient of our Quack, the putting off very much Physic to raise his dayly Fee to one or two Guineas, with the hazard of his Patients Life. That Nature exerts it self, (as Water and Wine to recover themselves) to expel very many Distempers, as the usual Fevers, Small Pox and Measles, &c. You are sufficiently convinc'd by your own Observations, that very many recover by the assistance of one or two Remedies, and the Kitchen or Chamber Physic and Cordials. The Families of the greatest Figure, have applauded the only Physician, as they imagin'd, who advises ten times less Physic, than the Others cry'd up by the Venders of Medicin. But you must allow, that the Collegiates of the Dispensary have the justest Claim with him to that Character, who have been persecuted with him by the Utterers of much Physic, for that only reason, that the Shop might not be transfus'd into the Patient's Stomach. How many have you seen of the Children, who putter out the Dose, of the more wary or more sleepy, who have left three parts in four of it on the Table, and of the oversurfeited with Doses, (who chose rather to dy the natural Death,) who furnish the frequent Examples of Natures Power, directed or assisted by the honest and cautious Physician. But in the more difficult Cases, if the Physician cannot presently discern, what is the Distemper, or which way Nature works and would be supported: if after two or three Days he observes, that Nature operates truly and firmly to its own Preservation, and therefore gives but two or three Medicins, can you absolv
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the Quack from the willful Murther of the Patient, who puts into him his Boles and Cordials every second or third Hour, to make up to himself the Salary of his often Attendance. You are therefore to doubt, (till this Argument shall be more fully treated, as it deserves) that the largest number of the Sick in the common Disorders, are uselessly loaded and opprest with many Doses, and vilely cheated of their Mony: Their Recovery being certain, because they are not capable of being kill'd by all the Boles and Cordials. These Escapes make the Families admire his Skill. We have had so many under his Care, who did not dy. We remember all the several Cures from the great Sums, we were oblig'd to disburse for every Recovery. If the Disease (of the second Degree) is more perplex, and Nature more feeble, the Distemper is made every day more malignant and dangerous. Its impossible that Nature should support it self, when its assaulted in the hurry on all sides by a violent Disease, and all the Medicins which act with great force in all the Circumstances of this kind. The many Cordials wast the Spirits by the profuse continued Sweats. Many Acids and Coolers chill and freez the Spirits and Blood, and make the cold colliquative Sweats. Many expectorating Doses improve the Catarrh to a Flood. The many Incrasating and the Opiates lock up all the Secretions. The Lubricating force a violent Loosness. A generous Remedy may be given to move the Blood and raise it self a Sweat of many Hours. A Tisane or Tincture, or Mixture, of that sort of Medicin, may be frequently taken to support that Motion. But if you recover that way the Quack cannot live, (when
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the Trade is twenty times too numerous, and the number to be doubled in few Years,) to whom you give no other Reward, than from the number of the Doses he brings in to you. He sometimes pities his hard fate and your own in the present Trade of putting off much Physic, and is greatly pleas'd, when one half or more is heapt up in the Closet or the Side Board, and the Patient had providentially escap'd taking that over-plus not less profitable to him.

It may propably surprize you, that the People send to the Shop for Advice in all the Cases of Health and Life. The Families do not, as in the last Age, consult their experienc'd and wiser Friends, how they formerly secur'd the Integrity of the Physicians, who acquainted them with the Arts of treating the more common Indispositions, but are seiz'd with the first appearances, which dazle them not to be able to discern the most certain Consequences. He is near and comes at all times, when he pleases, without a Fee. He has the opportunities of indearing himself to every Member of the House. But the most engaging Service is the saving by himself or Servant, the trouble or expence of going for or bringing home the Physic. The Porter would have serv'd that purpose at the twentieth part of the Charge. This Undertaker for Advice and the other Service, has the Supream Direction in all the Houses. If a Physician is wanting, he is sent for by one of his own recommendation. He gives him his Instructions, to justify the most unhappy Method, to applaud the large Quantities of Medicins, to maintain the Prices of every particular, with possibly a strain of wonder, that they are so reasonable. He chooses the Gentleman he thinks most adapted

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adapted to his purpose, Old or Young, Grave or Foppish, Learned or Ignorant. This Complaisance recommends to their Favour in the place of all other Qualifications. One lately styl'd his filling up his Bill with many superfluous Prescripts, by the proper Name of the Tar Practice. Tarif is a word of the Arabic Language, signifying the Tax and Duty on Merchandize for the Service of the Prince. The long Bills are the Tarif to the Quack, who brought him in, at one or two Guineas a Day Contribution rais'd on the Patient.

You may remember the League Offensive and Defensive between one of the Potentates in Physic, and the Hawkers of Medicins ratify'd and exchange'd at several Entertainments of twenty Guineas, to be paid by the next Patients. The Drums and Trumpets inflam'd the Zeal on one side, to raise twenty, thirty, in every Acute Case, and one, or two, or three Hundred Pounds in the Chronical, and on the other side, the impetuous hast to recommend him, and by him to raise the Imagination in all the better Families at once, of having more Physic than was ever given before. When they have been ask'd by other Physitians, why they persist to abuse and destroy their Patients. The Old usually Answer, that they are asham'd to own the Villany of their long former Bills, by reforming that Practice now; and that it is not worth the while to begin to be Honest, at the end of ones Practice and Life. Others tell you, that They'll leav Physick, as they found it, not give themselves the trouble to treat the Sick more faithfully, which may bring all the Quacks, who may be discover'd or prejudic'd by it, as so many Wasps and Hornets about

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bout their Ears. There are of the Confederates, who have said, that their Scandalous Profession would not last above four Years, being every day more and more suspected, that They must make hast by venturing largely to secure something by that time. They stifle the sense of the Crime, that, if they did not hazard the Life of the Patient by the long Prescript, there are others ready to be brought in to prescribe much more. This Example is follow'd by many, who never think, if the Practice is liable to any Exception, but write after the flourishing Copies before'em. 'Tis the way to come into the greatest Business. There's Wealth, and Equipage, and Fame, the Reward of opposing any kind of Reformation. The Paricide and enormity of the Fact have only hitherto protected and made it difficult to suspect them. They have had the Fortune to escape the hands of the private Justice. The Remedy must be applied to this Evil by every Particular, watching carefully to preserv himself, with a Reward much greater than is given to the Seizers of the Robbers of the Road. You may at the present urge them to answer any one of the Articles of the Impeachments of the two Felonies of Robbery and oppressing the Patient's Life. If they are mute, they confess the Allegations, and must have the private Sentence past upon them. You cannot be too severe, whatever kind of Execution you award. The better part of the College have many Years past by their Statutes admonisht their Members, not to joyn with the Quack, and destroy by it the Honor of the Profession, as well as the Patient. The other Party have eluded all the Arts to bring them to a sense of their Duty and Interest. To rail at the College and refuse

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to come into the Society (upon frivolous pretences of an Expence, which all Corporations exact of their Bodies, and which has been comply'd with by all the present Members) or to design to act with it to preserve the Publick and the Profession, are the Badge to distinguish them ready to accept of Service under the Quacks for the present Subsistence or expectation of Preferment. But the Affair is now laid clearly before you; in your Judgment of it, you are not capable of any Error or Fallacy. You see by the Prices of the Dispensary, which are the just Prices of the best Medicins of the Shop. You may observe by their Practice, and more certain Success, that two or three Medicins every day, at the value of as many Shillings, overcome those Diseases, which the more numerous aggravate to the Death of the Patient in all the difficult and dangerous Cases. You may conclude from the whole, that this is the greatest Instance and degree of Madness, to rely on any Advice, when the Fee is procur'd by the multitude of Medicins obtruded on all the Diseases in all the Constitutions. The Reforming part of the College may demand your Gratitude, that you are not now impoverished, and that you have outliv'd your last Sickness. The Contest has at least given a great Check to the increasing Evil, and aw'd all the Advisers from thrusting in a much larger proportion of the Doses. You would have had a Bole and Draught every Hour, instead of the third or fourth Hour; if the Opposers of the College and the People's Interest had not dreaded the fatal Discovery and Prosecution.

It must be own'd, that the Art of Physic cannot maintain its Credit with the People, when its Rival
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shall advise and visit often, and bring in all the varieties of Remedies himself, as it appears, at no Expence to the Family, being to be paid on Trust many Months after. Especially when all the natural Recoveries are assum'd to be his own Performance, and all the Errors of his Practice, and all the Incurable shall be laid on the Profession on purpose to destroy it. You cannot but be assur'd, either from your Reason, or natural Instinct, when you are surpris'd with Sickness, that there are Remedies furnish'd by Providence able to relieve you: The generous or vinous Aromatics to raise the Spirits, and give a stronger Motion to the Heart: Acidulate and cooling Plants or Spirits to allay the burning Thirst, and temperate and abate the inflaming Heat: You know the Pains may be laid with your self asleep. Yet the greatest Numbers suffer the Disorders of the Head, Breast, Stomach, and Bowels; till the want of Sense and Motion, or the greatest Extremities of Pain affright the Spectators or themselves, when frequently the opportunities of Relief are lost. The Profession is suspected to have lost its Value, its Gravity, Learning, and Concern for the Patient. The Tree bears Fruit in proportion to the Soil it is planted in, and the Accidents it is expos'd to; when the Causes are discover'd, it will be easie for you to apply the Remedies.

1. All the Professions and Arts adapt themselves to the Humours of the Customers. The Comedians are now debasing themselves to Farce and Grimace. The Gown is required to be laid aside in many Conversations. The Physicians are applauded, when they assume the Air of the Mountebank or his Attendants. They are made to value themselves from all the imper-

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tinences of Learning, or divert the Healthy and Jovial instead of the severe and difficult Studies of the Arts of curing the most violent and dangerous Diseases.

2. Why shall they inquire into the Uses and Affections of the Humors and Parts of the Body by Philosophy or Anatomy, or consider in their Authors the infinite Cases of the Causes, Progress of the Dissenters, or the methods of Cure, when they can have no opportunity of bringing their Enquiries into Practice. The Quack has been many Days feeling the Pulse, and looking on the Symptoms of the Patient, which he does not understand; and seeing himself by very many Boles and Cordial Draughts, of the inflaming sort. The Physicians are call'd to aggravate the Death Symptoms, and confirm the Families (by the impudent assurance, that every thing was admirably manag'd) to be willing to be destroy'd in all the subsequent Diseases.

3. The Physicians are negligent and regardless of the Life of the Patient, when they do not visit in the Evening in every dangerous Fever. It is certain, that is the only time of observing the manners of the assaults of Life in the then approaching Paroxysm: And that by a sudden shifting of the Motions of the Humors, the Dose appointed in the Morning for that time, may aggravate or stop the Ebullition, which may not the next day be capable of being again alter'd or retriev'd. They are privately commanded by the Quack not to appear, who invades that season to prattle to every Member of the House, and play his Pranks of bringing in more, or changing the Remedies, and thence fix the opinion of the necessity of his Attendance. The Doctors are admonish-

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night by him to pass their time at the Taverns, and make themselves incapable of seeing or thinking on any Patient, till late in the Morning. 4. The late Visits, the first from the Bed at Noon, are resented by the Patients. The Excuse is ready, from many Visits to Persons of Quality, or Business of the greatest Importance. The Quack infinitely obliges (and therefore bids the Physicians not to give themselves the early trouble) by calling in at six or seven in the Morning, tho' the Patient rob'd of the Sleep always then succeeding the unquiet Night, almost in all Fevers, loses the greatest Cordial, which Nature can give, fourteen Days together, and his Life in consequence, if the Disease thus assisted is able to destroy. 5. The Physicians are suspected of great Cruelty, from the affrighting Prognostic of the greatest Danger. The assurance of Relief in many Cases strengthens and raises the Spirits beyond the force of any Cordial. But the Quack commands him to denounce Malignity and the blackest Prospect, that all the Doses may be more greedily call'd for by the Patient, or forc'd on him by the Attendants, to raise his Fee equal to the Consultation, by the Rations of so many Guineas in the Bill. 6. The Physicians are whisper'd to come no more, till he himself appoints it: I will have the conduct left to me, and will alter upon the occasions. If he recovers, I will have the Credit; if I fear there can be no Escape, you shall be sent for, and have an entire fresh Fee, and be excus'd by me from the multiplicity of your Business.

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The Physicians of the last Age, were very much more valuable then those of the Present, who pretend to raise their Name by being under subjection to the Quack, and the Prejudices and Prepossessions of the People. The best Understanding of the Family did them take the Care of his own Preservation, and of every Member of his little Government. His Judgment and Vigilance had the same Influence, as the Eye of the Prince on his Ministers, deter'd and preserv'd them from being diverted from the regard of the Patient's Welfare. The Crimes of the Practice were hardly discernable, or worth his Notice, compar'd with the modern, grown formidable from the Emulation of so many of the Faculty to improve them. They were Learned and Skill'd in all the Authors of all the Languages and Ages, who treat of Diseases. They were consulted in the Approaches of Distempers, the more easy at their Houses, and cautiously reserv'd an Hour for the Attendance of the Difficult and Dangerous. They could observ' carefully the first Appearances and the Progress, and note with exactness, when Nature wanted, and shew'd the Methods, by which it crav'd to be reliev'd. The Visits were proportion'd to the importance of the Case of every Patient. Their Apothecary was in their House or near it, and every Medicine of the greater force was observ'd by them prepar'd, and made up into the Dose, and deliver'd to the Porter to be convey'd. Their Care and Diligence were justly esteem'd by all the Patients of the various Ranks, who could discover no other Interest or pursuit, but to preserv them. There were no
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Rival Quacks to be fear'd, either from their slighting a Medicin not well understood by them, or purposely opposing it to make their greater Judgments admir'd, or to be oblig'd by a long pernicious half Sheet Prescript in every Visit.

In this Practice the Junior Domestic Physician, acquainted the Senior in Consultation of every Observation he had made from the beginning of the Complaints. They both improv'd one the other in the following Consultations, communicating their Judgments on every remarkable Occurrence. The present Physicians never inform themselves, by what Method the Quacks (when they bring them to the House) had rais'd so much Profit by the Day, but suppose many Boles, and white and red Juleps of the heating Cordial kind. They never ask the name of the Disease or the Cause, or the Symptoms, for fear of disobliging and seeming to design to trap into a Discovery of their never reading any Authors, who might give a speedier way of Cure by fewer Remedies.

What will be then your Judgment of the Physicians of the Dispensary, who endeavour to recover the Merit of the most useful Profession, when compar'd with the Confederates, who pretend only to serv the Interest of the Practicers by dear Physic without a Fee? They have as much more Learning, as they have more Honesty and Integrity to the Patient. The mist of Calumny is rais'd before your Eyes, that you are not able to discern the difference. They furnish you with the magnifying Glasses to view the Stupid and the Fops, who either never pretended to Philosophy or Anatomy,

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or the *Vertues* of the *Drugs*, but have wasted their time in other pursuits or the laborious Task of plying all Companies over the Bottle. Will you compare our *Machaon* and *Celsus*, or any of the Society with the Writers of *Odes* and *Sonnets*, or the tedious *Rymes*, or the Others, who cannot pretend to *Latin* or common Sense? But, if they had the natural Capacity, and the best Education and Instruction, and had not lost the Improvement in the daily pursuits of Entertainment and Pleasure, and of Preferment from the Electors into the Practising Promotions: It is impossible, they can consult their Authors with any satisfaction, or make any valuable Observations themselves, having but few Cases of each Disease before them. No Artist can arrive to any degree of perfection, if he changes his hand from one piece to another every Day. The Physician's Library in the last Age was an Hospital, which presented to him in the Morning (when the Patients in the Bed were falling into Sleep, which is naturally given them only at that time) and when return'd from the Care of the more Acute and Severe, with the various Cases of the infinite Irregularities of Diseases of the Poor, the middle Sort and the Wealthy, who observ'd them more capable of receiving the Narrative of the Chronical Disorder, and of returning his Methods of Cure, then now in the Confusion of many Visits at great distances. Your Physicians of the present fashion, amuse the People with the noisy Prattle of the Atomical Hypotheses, the Acid and Alkali; the Romantic Stories of the Quarrels and the Courtships of the Spi-

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Spirits and Humors, which are plac'd by Nature too remote from the view of our Sences and Reason. Because they have not the opportunities of giving the true and instructive History of Diseases, from being present at the first Motions of the War, and the consequent disturbances of the Parties acting with more or less violence in human Bodies. 1. They cannot pretend to understand any one of the various kinds of Fevers, having never remarkt the first Symptoms, being call'd in, when the Quack despairs, and Life is almost brought to its Period. 2. They have not any competent knowledg of the Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Convulsions, Consumptions, Colics or the Nephritic Distempers. These and the warning, and aboding Symptoms employing the Practicers by the gain of the Physic: The Physicians cannot comprehend those great Diseases, having rarely been consulted in the less dangerous and more common Cases, by which only the others can be measur'd and truly understood. 3. They cannot discern the Seasons of assisting the natural Motions, or ever observ the critical and stated times of expelling the morbid Humors, being oblig'd by the Combination and the Prepossessions of the Family, to huddle many Doses on the Patient all the Days from the beginning to the End. 4. Those Physicians finding it their Interest not to displease in any kind the obliging Patron, who brings them into Business, direct the common and now few Medicins of the Shop, and dare not venture to give an unusual Trouble by appointing a more approv'd and more experienc'd Remedy: Or they dare not

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trust the little Boy, who Keeps the Shop, with a Preparation or Composition out of the common Road. Besides, would it not, think you, be highly resented, when a Julep is as readily put together of the simple and compound Waters, as Milk and Tea, or Water and Wine, to order an Infusion, which would take ten times the time in preparing, and must be rated (by Custom) but at the fourth or sixth part of the price of the Julep?

If then its worth Thought, to save the Poor from being ruin'd in every Sickness; and if you will suppose, that your self or your Posterity may want the same Protection, from the effects of Vanity and Luxury, or Decay and uncertainty of Trade, from the extravagant living of the Debtors: If you would in the less difficult Disorders not be oppress'd with superfluous Doses, nor hazard your Life in the more dangerous with the multitude of Medicins, You must acknowledge, that the Dispensary, erected by the major Part of the College, is the only and surest Remedy of the greatest oppressions this Nation suffers and complains of. It presents the Public a Pattern or Standard, by which the low Prices of all the useful Medicins may be known, by which the goodness of all the Preparations, and the just moderate Proportions necessary to effect the Cure of the respective Diseases may be discovered. It gives a certain Rule to the People, to judge and distinguish the two opposite Factions of the Practicers of Physic. The Prices of the best Medicins of the choicest Drugs (which the Drugsters will assert) are not rated to the Sick at more than one, two, or three Shillings in the Day. They are prepared at the College by a very skilful Artist,

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Artist, and the Others, at the two other Dispensaries, who are constantly attending this Service, and are therefore the only true Apothecaries of the Town. Their Goodness may be easily examin'd by comparing them with those bought of the wholesale, by whom the Shops are usually furnisht. Nor can they be suspected by any one, who will believ, that the Physitians and the Operators have no Profit, beyond the value of the Ingredients, and the charge of preparing them. And you may be inform'd, that the Patients have been preserv'd, and four parts in five with the Fees sav'd in the Expence in the many Acute Diseases, but in the Chronical in a much larger Proportion. The College may recover its discipline, and revive the monthly Lectures of the greatest Use, to raise an Emulation of improving the Art, and direct and instruct in the first Studies of it. These Exercises will inform the Auditors, and by them, the Town; if one or two have ingroft all the Knowledge, by a Monopoly, to themselves, and of the Characters of the Members of the Society, distributed by the Quacks into the Families, are exactly drawn. The great Affairs will be there debated, of the best manners of preparing the Simples, and joyning them together in the Compositions. The most rational Method will be carefully examin'd of using them often, or with the greatest Caution in the reigning Distempers. But in the present, you must own, that the Dispensary Physitians may retrieve the value and esteem of the Art, and demand therefore from you the Preference, who shall attend the Patient from the first rise of the Disease, who have beside at the fix meetings of the Week (as in an Hospital) the opportunity of observ-

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ing a very large Variety of the Chronical Cases, and are using the best and the surest Remedies in their most just Proportions, and are consulting with one the other on the Improvements of all the Parts of the Profession. And it may be added, that they are observing the Differences and Powers of the Drugs, and appointing the best forms of Preparation and Composition, of which the others are accus'd to be wholly ignorant by their own Associates, the new declar'd Enemies of the Faculty. When they shall have examin'd the Virtues of the Simples, and directed their Preparations from their own Observations, or of the most celebrated Practicers of the Age, the Physicians will not rely on five or six violent Medicins in all Diseases, which has given a just Reflection on the modern Practice. You observe, that more than four parts of five of the Receipts of the London Pharmacopæa have been despis'd and are now disus'd. It was compos'd in the reign of King James the first. The great application of many Physicians to advance and redress the Pharmaceutical Part, have since invented more rational Methods of Preparation and Composition. The purging Electuaries and Powders are too bulkey in the Dose: Many others are compounded of an extravagant medley of many Simples. The very fierce Contests of the Galenists and Chymists, strictly examining one the others Medicins, have at last instructed the Physicians, that very many of each Party are absurd and useless, and the others are beyond exception or doubt of their Goodness. The Galenists (to mention only the Alteratives) object against the Chymists volatile and acid Spirits, and distill'd Oyls and Elixirs, that they act on the Humors

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mors and the Membranes with too much violence, that no Constitution can bear them many days without the most sensible Detriment and Complaints. The Chymists assert, that the greatest part of the simple Waters are insupportable to the Stomach by their deadness and insipidness. That the Waters drawn from the fragrant aromatic have a little Scent of the Flavors of the Herbs, but are without the Virtues of a Tincture of the Herbs in the proportion of a Farthing to a Guinea, as your Smell and Taste will demonstrate to you in every one of them; the hot Compound Waters are disturbing to the Stomach from their Mixture, and in the frequent use as pernicious as Brandy or Ratafia, from which they only differ, that these are less compounded: That they never cure any Distemper, but which Brandy or a Tincture of it from the Plants would have much better effected, without the inflaming ungrateful Oyls of the Plants, which can only be rais'd in the Distillation. They declare with great Vehemence against the simple and compound Syrups, that they are greivoussy offensive to the Stomach, always fermenting, and therefore flatulent, that the Virtues of the Ingredients are lost in the boiling, that they soon corrupt and turn sower.

It may be asserted (to support the Preparations of the Divine Art) that the Plants (whose wonderful various Mixtures of Flavors, Tastes, discover so many different Powers) by being taken in Powder, and mixt in a proper Vehicle, or extracted in Infusions and Tinctures, are able to cure all the Diseases of the Spirits, all the Discracies of the Blood, to strengthen the Brain, fortify the Digestion, move and restrain all the glandulous Secretions, cleanse all the Viscera,
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the Liver, Spleen, Kidneys &c. with the assistance of Bleeding, the Evacuations, and the Externals in some Diseases. These have in all Ages perform'd the greatest Cures, and at this time make the greatest Recoveries of the Rich and Poor, especially in the greatest Distempers, when the Confusions of the Compositions, and the hot or violent Chymical Preparations had vitiated the Stomach, irritated all the Humors, and rais'd the greatest aversion and abhorrence. But you cannot have these Improvements, but from the public Dispensary at the College, or the Physicians directing them to be made by their Servants at their Houses. There are no Apothecaries to serv in this great Affair. The Master is never in his Shop, and the Lad has not skill to make a Prescript, new and surprizing to him. Both are imploy'd in the place of Porters, to go with the Medicins into every House, to call a Nurse, then to do her office in the giving of Glysters for one Sex, and in dressing of the Blisters, to fetch a Docter at last, and afterward to fix a consultation of two or three, when the Patient is given over. And you cannot expect, that the Physicians shall communicate any Medicin to the Rivals of the Faculty, to be apply'd by chance to every Customer, with success to their Prejudice; or without effect to the Disgrace and Contempt of the most specific and excellent Remedies, if often bas'd by misapplication. This Part of the Art was rais'd and cultivated till this Age, by every Physician employing a Servant in his own House, or an Apothecary near him. If it is scandalous in the Physicians to know the Scents, the Taste, and all the Qualities of the Simples they use, then it is so to direct and inspect the Preparations of them

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them. As no Book or Discourse can give you the Color or Taste of any Wine, it is impossible for the Physicians to know certainly the Qualities of Medicins, without comparing the Sentiments of the Authors, and their own with the Drugs themselves in the Preparations. The Ladies, who advise their distressed Neighbours cannot think the Patients safe, or be themselves easy, unless the Medicins are made by themselves, or Servants by their Order under their View. The Princes of the former Ages, and all the Physicians, and lately King Charles, Prince Rupert, Mr. Boyle, Dr. Bates, Dr. Goddard, Dr. Willis made and communicated many excellent Preparations. The Physicians of the Dispensary, by imitating those great Examples, will greatly advance that part of the Art, and will more effectually cure the Distempers of the Body and Mind, by removing the senceless prejudices of the weaker sort of the People. The low Prices, and the just Proportions of the Medicins are stated by the Practice of the Dispensary, to prevent and expose any Jealousy on that Part, as by an Assurance or Obligation made to the Public. They may please themselves, that they have almost brought this great Design to perfection, (by making the People suspect, they have been fraudulently and unfaithfully treated in their Sickness,) which they have many Years past endeavour'd by the more private methods of Statutes, and the tedious Prosecutions of the Empirics. They were above the temptations of serving the Quacks Interest, to betray at once the Life of the Patient, and give up insensibly the Profession to them. The Author had the fortune to be form'd into these Sentiments by an early Conversation with that part of the Society,

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A N
APOLOGY
For the Present
REFORMATION
OF THE
Practice of Physic.

IT is most certain, That all Nations, even the most Barbarous, have in all Ages made use of Medicins to ease their Pains, or preserv Life in the more dangerous Distempers, as even the Brutes by Instinct have their Physic and Surgery. And it is reported by History, That (after the Priests had collected many Observations from the Votaries at their Altars of their several Cures) the Princes and their Subjects in the highest Stations, were very zealous in the farther Improvement of their Knowledge of Simples, and their Application to
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the Cures of Diseases. Besides their own Interest, they were honour'd by Statues erected to perpetuate their Memory, and by many other Instances of the public Gratitude. And since Physic, with all other Arts and Sciences, is allow'd to have advanc'd more towards Perfection, since it became a Profession: It is worth the Enquiry, why it is now so far neglected, that few apply to it to prevent, even in the first Approaches of Diseases, and express their Suspicions and Diffidence in the use of it.

Tho' the Writings of Dr. *Harvey*, Dr. *Glisson*, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Sydenham*, Dr. *Lower*, and many others, are Valued, and their Practice gratefully remembred by their Patients: Yet the Faculty has declin'd in the public Esteem. The Empirics, their Rivals, have the Title conferr'd on them, have usually the first Address in most Cases, and have had the Privileges Communicated to them.

The Profession of Physic has been openly Assaulted, or secretly Undermin'd, by all the Quacks and ignorant Unlicen'd Practicers. But it has suffer'd much more from the Impudence, or Ignorance, or Imprudence of many of the Physicians.

The Truth is, Three or Four of our Worthies, in imitation of the Gentlemen on the Stages on *Tower-Hill*, have avow'd themselves to be the only Physicians; that all the rest know nothing, if compar'd to them. You despise the Levity and Vanity of these your Judges of Life and Death. You resent their fatal Negligence,
or

or affected Carelesness, or nauseat their fulsom Eloquence, or comical Prattle, before the Languishing Patient. But these are Articles which concern but a smaller Part. The Impeachment is more severe against the general Practice, *viz.* That the Sick are in all Cases oppress'd with too many Medicins, and made to loath and complain of the very Cordials: That the Expence is made greater, and more extravagant by the suspected Confederacy, and the Artifices visible in the new Modes of Prescribing: And that the Death of the Patient is frequently suppos'd, not the Effect of the Disease, but of the numerous Doses obtruded in the same Proportions in every Sickness, and Age, visibly pushing on Declining, and even Departing Life. This suspicion after the Departure, makes the Pots and Glasses observ'd with the same Passions and Concern, as the bloody Sword is view'd, when the Coroner makes his Inquest.

In other Trials, the Defendant denies the Facts he is Charged with; and puts the Accuser upon the Proof of his Allegations. We confess and own all the Particulars, but we make our Protestation, which, we doubt not, will Absolve us, *viz.* That there is an *Error Personæ*, that you are mistaken in the Names and Characters of the Criminals. The major Part of the College has many Years past detested and abhor'd this inhumane Treatment of the Sick, which they foresaw must with the Lives of the People, at last prove Destructive to the Faculty. They have us'd several Methods to oblige their Mem-

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bers to the most sincere and faithful Practice of their Profession.

But the general Corruption of the Age, like a pestilential and infectious Air, spread at last the Contagion through almost the whole Body, unless where the Strength of the Temperament could oppose the malignant Impression. The great Profit, and consequently the greater Reputation being easily acquir'd by Amusement and Cheat ; And the Party deceiv'd expressing his Satisfaction in the Address, Artifice, and specious Colours the Deceit is cover'd with ; 'tis no wonder, the Art of Physic has pretended to its share in the publicly profess'd Freedom and Libertinage ; when the Quarry is avow'd to be, as the Beasts, *feræ Natura*, of the open and common Field, the free Entertainment of every Pursuer. Some have very weakly imagin'd, that the Physicians would distinguish themselves, being obliged, by the highest Trust and Confidence reposed in them, to preserv the Patient's Life. But can it alone be debarr'd and circumscrib'd within the narrow and untrodden Paths of the Antiquated honest and sincere Practice ? Can any small Party of the Cannibals defend it self from the Derision and Insults of the whole Community ; when feeding on the Flesh of their Enemies, or Deceas'd Friends gives the highest and the most grateful Nourishment, and the natural Abhorrence shall be soon stifled by Practice and general Custom. If the *Opinions* of the Faculty have been often suspected, can you imagine, it shall pretend alone to abound in *Good Works* ?
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The People have lost their *Common Sense*, and cannot see the obvious Causes of their Complaints, that tho' they can Buy all the Medicins at low Rates at the Shop, yet they pay for the Mixtures very dearly in the Bill; and that more is brought in, than the Patient can bear, or the Stomach receive. Will you then expect even *Common Honesty* in our Profession, when it has no Interest of its own left in being just to the Patient, but must keep up the old Cheats of making the Profit by the Medicins, or invent new methods of Fraud, when the other are discovered and beaten out of use? The Pretence to a distinguishing Character shall cover the vilest Frauds, like the gilding of the bitter Pills. If any of the Society affect to be thought the Patrons of Religion and Virtue, you may cast your Eye on the Side-Board, or the long Prescription, or the famous Bills above the Hundred Pounds, and compare this with the cheaper and safer Treatment by the few other Physicians.

The Governments in all the other Parts of *Europe*, both the Monarchical and Democratical, have protected and defended their Subjects from being invaded in their Lives and Fortunes, from being Cheated and Destroy'd by costly, and by more then necessary, and therefore very injurious, Remedies. The Magistrates were inform'd, That the most sovereign and efficacious Medicins are very Cheap, but were put off to the Poor, as well as the Rich, at Exorbitant Prices: That to make the Profit grow considerably in every Day of the Sicknes, great Num-

bers of Doses were press'd on the Patients of all Conditions. They were sensible, That as the stronger Meats and Liquors frequently oppress the Stomach, and Surfeit; that the Medicins acting with more Vehemence in a Distemper'd Body could not fail to inflame the Blood, and disorder the Spirits, enfeebled by the force of the Disease. Having their own Interest in view, as well as that of the Public, which they are obliged to secure from Oppression, They have Determin'd, That only one, or two, or three Apothecaries shall Exercise their Trade in their large and well inhabited Cities. These important Reasons prevail'd with Them, *viz.* That the Shops might more easily be inspected, and that the Medicins might be us'd, while they retain'd their Vertues; and because nothing can be more *pernicious to the Health of the Poeples, than a numerous Trade, which, to maintain it self, shall be urging the Vent of Physic in great Quantities to all Ages, Constitutions and Diseases.* They also fix'd and ascertain'd by public Authority the respective Prices of Medicins, to obviate the unnecessary Expence to themselves, but ruinous to the Industrious and more Indigent. Their Apothecaries are not allow'd to multiply by Apprentices, but one out of the Shop is by the public Authority appointed to succeed in the Employment. *Hamburg* has but one, *Stockholm, Copenhagen* Four or Five. *Paris*, which Rivals *London* in the Numbers of its Inhabitants, has but Fifty One. They are, from the due regard to the safety of the People, Exempted from Of-

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fices, either Troubleſom or Profitable, that they may be always inſpecting the Preparations, or compounding of the Doſes, to prevent the deadly Conſequences of ſophiſticated Medicins, or the fatal Errors of one Composition for another, which are not eaſily to be Diſtinguiſh'd: They are not permitted to viſit the Sick, that they may not be wanting from the Duties of the Shop, or be tempted to gratify themſelves as they pleaſe for the Trouble, by introducing the Cuſtom of taking too often the Boles and Cordials. The Phyſician's Fees are ſettled according to the various Conditions and Abilities of the Patient. 'Tis not allow'd them, to make any Advantage by the Arbitrary Rates of the Phyſic, when Prepar'd by themſelves; that the Patient and the Bill may not be too much inflam'd by a Profit, on that ſide not eaſily to be Limited or Confin'd.

The Phyſician's Thoughts ought to be fix'd only on the Diſcovery of the Nature of the Diſeaſe, and of the proper Method and Medicins to be us'd. You here diſtract his Mind with the other Project of picking the Pocket, by the contriv'd Numbers and Varieties of Remedies for that purpoſe. When the deluded Attendants demand all the Helps and Aſſiſtance which the Art can afford, and cannot diſcern the dangers from too many Doſes; Can the Artiſt reſuſe to pleaſe them and himſelf, when the Bill is made profitable and conformable to his Attendance, by the numbers of the little high priz'd Boles and Draughts, he can bring into the Chamber?

We would not be suspected to design any prejudice to the industrious and careful Apothecary. His Business requires the greatest Diligence and Fidelity, in selecting the Drugs, and preparing them faithfully according to the appointment of the Faculty; and in making up the Doses, with that just regard to the Life of the Sick, that all Suspicion of the least mistake, in the Weight and Measure, or Numbers of the Drops, may be prevented. Nor can you suspect, That we presume to set the Prices on the Preparations of the Shop, or confine the Profit of that Trade. They are now Sold at very moderate Rates, when demanded by the Ounce or smaller Quantities, and paid for in ready Mony. They were formerly apply'd to the common Accidents of Health, by the Prudence and Skill of the Family, or were Compounded, and Mix'd by the Physician in the House, when more apparent Danger requir'd his Attendance.

But when the Apothecary deserts his Station, is always abroad, and leavs the Compounding Part to his Young Unexperienc'd Apprentice; who cannot avoid sometimes misusing one thing for another, by which Errors very many are known to have lost their Lives; You will allow, That the People and the College shall reasonably provide for the safety of themselves, and their Patients. When 'tis known that the Prescripts are made up of Medicins bought at the Whole-Sale-Shop or of the Chymist, and not made up by the Apothecary himself, and consequently cannot be known to be made of all,
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and the best Ingredients, but are suspected, because bought at low Prices; you will with good reason doubt, whether the Character of an Apothecary can be given to this New, and till lately unknown Employment. When he neglects the Business of his Trade, neither prepares himself the Compositions, nor forms the Doses from them, to be deliver'd on the most urgent occasions, but undertakes to advise in all Distempers; he becomes an Empiric, and invades a Profession, which he cannot be suppos'd to understand. This has been warmly argued lately, but the Controversie may be soon decided, when you shall apprehend, that the Art of Physic cannot be attain'd without some parts of Learning. A Physician is presum'd to have Collected from the Greek and Latin Authors, which treat of this Subject, whatever has been observ'd, relating to the Natural State in Health, and how this Natural State is alter'd, and deprav'd by Sicknes, and by what means it may be restor'd. He is suppos'd to have consider'd the Position and Uses of all the Parts of the Body by Anatomy, all the various Changes from the Birth to old Age, in both Sexes: How Distempers appear in their first Approaches, proceed regularly, and terminate in Life or Death; what Methods and Medicins have been us'd with Success; and for what Reasons Life has been destroy'd, by the hurtful Qualities or Quantities of Simples, by inflaming or cooling, or irritating, or stupifying the Spirits, and oppressing the Powers of Nature, by which she endeavour'd her own Relief

Life and Preservation. Whereas our Modern Quack having made only one general Observation, *i. e.* that many shall recover in all Distempers, after the use of any Cordials, and Two or Three other Medicins put into the Mouth every Hour for his own Advantage, Practices from the Receipts of Physicians with only a confus'd, and doubtful Guess of their Uses and Applications, in the various differences of the Constitutions and Diseases. He amuses the People into an Opinion of the Excellence of his Remedies, by the greatness of the Price; and of his Learning and Abilities, by the great Words he distinguishes them by, which insinuate to the Vulgar, his most perfect Knowledge of the Languages those Names are deriv'd from.

But if he had any smattering of Latin, when he is bound Prentice, he usually forgets it in the servile Employments of the Shop, or the lower Services of conveying the Physic abroad. The Master is not suppos'd to instruct his Studies, or direct his Observations in the Case of the Customer in the Bed. However with this Knowledg he sets up, and advises every one that sends for him, with a large Proportion of Medicaments given frequently to them; but they are for the most part burning Cordials, which are applauded by the Attendants, who judge of their Goodness, by the warmth they give to their own Palates. As the Diseases reigning are violent, or less severe, some shall dye, and some recover; We may ask your Judgment, when he can distinguish, whether the Disease or the Medicins bring Life to its

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Period. If he lays the blame on the Disease, as the Old Nurses always do, when will he think of using any other Medicins? He Practices in all Diseases before he is of the Age of Discretion by the Civil Law: And when he apprehends Danger, he calls in a Physician; but the Physician cannot discern the Distemper, because the Symptoms are not from the natural Motions of the Humours, but the Heat and Violence of the Cordials. The Physician gives very high Cordials in the cold Sweats, and the last Agonies; the other gives the same the next Day in the burning Paroxysm of a Fever inflam'd with Wine. The Physician Blisters the Stupid and Lethargic: He Blisters the Wakeful and the Raving. It is frequently said in his Vindication, that when he acts alone, he is cautious of doing any harm, and give only good Cordial Boles and Draughts. But you will apprehend how pernicious this Practice is, if you grant (till we have an opportunity to demonstrate the Reason) that by the Cordial Boles and Draughts, the Intermitting Fevers are made putrid without Intermissions, and some Days after, become Spotted and Malignant. The Uses of all the Medicins, have been adjusted and stated, from the Observations of the many Thousands they have destroy'd or cured. They are all of them useful and necessary in several Cases, but deadly and poysonous in other Distempers. The Empiric then shall kill great Numbers of Children, and the more feeble Patients, before he happens to think of changing the Method, and that too may probably be the un-

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fortunate Application of some other Physician's Receipt. But he says, the People will hardly admit of any other than comfortable Cordials, which shall therefore be distributed to all the Families. We knew an Apothecary, who over Night appointed his Servant to make ready twenty Boles out of one Pot, and twenty Draughts out of one Glass. These he convey'd to his Customers the next Morning, to the Old and Young, to the Male and Female, without distinction, and promis'd a new Supply in the Afternoon. You may think it your Interest to inquire, how many do not make up the Boles and Draughts in the same manner, and after that Copy deliver them about to the Houses. Thus the Feverish is heated and cheer'd, and made merry, and at last delirious, but has not one Remedy, which shall make any alteration or separation of the Humour, by which the Disease is distinguish'd. These Matters are kept from the Knowledge of the People by the Physicians, who must support their Credit and Reputation, because your pretended Apothecary, hath the Power of the Keys committed to him, of keeping in, and shutting out what Physicians he pleases, and recommends those only, who will give the highest Encomium of his Skill and Judgment, and justify the use of many Doses, by appointing more, and raising his Profit very much beyond their own Fees.

From this Cause only, the present Disgrace of the Profession, the complaints of the vast Expence of the Bill, and the frequent Deaths
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from too much Physic, may very clearly be deriv'd. You would have seen in the College, the generous Emulation of raising the esteem of the Profession, by applying the method to the Circumstances of the Diseases; of restoring some disorders by the rules of Diet, Abstinence and Exercise; and others by the most diligent Observations of the Signs and Symptoms by which Nature craves to be assisted; were they not afraid that the first would be resented and exploded, because the Apothecary has no Profit by it; and the other make their Attendance less importun'd, and lessen by degrees their Authority in the Family. On the other side, How diligent have our Candidates for Preferment been, and how industrious to recommend their Service? Who have lately been shewn to the People, but the painful Writers of the long Bills, or the obligingly Negligent, who leave the Patient to the steddly management of that Course of Physic, till other Symptoms, and more imminent Danger demand a new and a longer Method. His design'd and premeditated Neglect give him the Fame of hourly Business, and must be gratified with the greater Fee.

The Physician, when he comes to the City, or any part of the Kingdom, having spent his Fortune in his Education, considers which are the most obvious and practis'd Methods of making himself known, and by it exercising his Profession. He is inform'd, or presently observes, That all the Families are under the Direction of
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their Apothecary, who gives his Physic, till he fears the Patient will dye, and then appoints a Physician, prepar'd to acquit him, by bearing the Reproach with the most perfect Resignation. He is advis'd to cast his Eyes round the Town, and consider how they flourish in the common Fame, who had these Instructions at their first Arrival, and who have us'd great Industry in the Practice of them. If he has found out any more effectual Medicins, or more compendious and grateful Methods of Cure, or would imitate the applauded Practice of Dr. *Lower* or Dr. *Sydenham*, (to omit many others) he is made to apprehend how fatal that Practice will be to himself. - That the Physician must not now assume to himself the Direction of the Patient: That the Apothecaries can bear no Reformation in Physic, that their Numbers (with the Unlicens'd Shops, and the Quacks, Nurses, &c, giving Physic) being much increas'd, they depend on the Quantities of Medicins in sutable Proportions. They are commanded to read the fam'd Dispensary Poem, and remark the Favourites there describ'd, *Mirmillo, Querpo, Carus, the Bard*, who, tho' they differ as much as the four Elements, or the Qualities of our Drugs, have been rais'd by their entire Obedience to us, and Writing as much as we are willing to put off in the respective Families. He is bid to take notice, how readily they list themselves every Day to fill up the Troops, to be led by them to insult the College, as you observ describ'd in that Historical Poem.

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These Wretches need not be inform'd, That, after they have extoll'd the Empirics Practice, and directed more Medicins to that and the other Purposes, they furnish him with a License to Practice, and the People with the strongest and most cogent Argument, to rely on his, and excuse the Physician's Attendance. One of them made the Prognostic, that the Profession might survive three or four Years, when He and the Party, by the loathsom number of Doses, and the extravagant Expence, persuade the Public of two Evils to choose the least. The University Diploma, obtain'd after many Years Application to the Study of Physic is null'd, and cancell'd by the Clubs of the Directors of the Practice of the Town. If the Graduate pretends to reform the Establish'd Usage, the Terms, by which he is admitted into Favour, of surrendering to them at Discretion, are at first grievous to him. He parts with his License of exercising his Profession, with more or less Reluctancy, as his Temper, his Fortunes or Necessities distinguish him.

The Manners of the Age, the general Practice, and the inadvertency of the People persuade him to comply, beside the cogent Principal of Nature to preserv himself. You cannot expect, That when the Brewing of Wines, and the Sophistications of many Drugs, are the Subjects of common Conversation, that all the Physicians should hazard the Envy of the Mysteries, by a more nice and tender regard to the Health and Lives of the People. The Crimes

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Crimes of our Profession have been often expos'd, and the Artifices and Fourberries of the English Practice are derided and condemn'd by many late Writers. The *Roman* Senators, who were Physicians to their Friends and Families, expell'd, and banish'd the *Greek* Practicers out of *Rome* and *Italy*. *Pliny* has Recorded their Manners of Practice, detested by *Cato*, and after him by the *Roman* Nobility. They were almost the same with ours, which may be suppos'd to be Copied from them, or invented since, and brought again into use by Men of the same Genius. They are the Amusements of their endless Prattle, the Frauds of the grievous Prices of Foreign Medicins, in the Place of the more useful of their own Growth, the exorbitant Rates of their Compositions and Secrets, and the perfidious Tortures of the Sick, to give the greater value to the Cure. *Pliny* seems to be displeas'd with the pompous Care in the choice of Judges of the greatest and most known Integrity, who hear the common Causes: And that a Crime punish'd with Transportation, must be try'd by a larger Number, purposely appointed; while the Senate, the Magistrates, the Judges, are expos'd to the Artifices, and Frauds of a corrupt Profession; as he, who had perus'd all the Authors, and who knew the Prices and Uses of all the Simples and Compositions, passes his Sentence on that of his Time. *Meritò plectimur, dum nemini nostrum libet scire, quid saluti suæ opus sit.* We are, says he, treated, as we deserv, if we will not endeavour to discover the Criminal,

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nal, who either Robs us, or Destroys us. We may compute the Numbers Cur'd by the charitable Advice of the *Roman* Senators and Gentlemen, who apply the try'd and experienc'd Simples, not vitiated and deprav'd by Preparations fasly pretended to improve them. They have no other Interest, but to Cure the Pains and the Diseases, by the most cheap and effectual Remedies. Whereas you see in the Trading Practice, the Patient oppress'd by the varieties of Medicins, and Numbers of the Doses in the acute Cases, and in the Chronical and less vehement shifted from one to the other, without prospect of Relief, till loathing of all Physic, and Dread of the Expence, leaves Nature at liberty to preserve it self.

Our Calamity is greater than that of the *Roman* People. Their Senate were able to discern the Cause, and apply the Cure; with us they feel and complain, but are not allow'd, as in a Crowd of Cheats, to demand Redress. It's often wondred, That the public Authority, or the College by it, do not put down every scandalous Quack in all the Allies of the Town. But every Prosecution improves his Industry and sublimes, and sharpens his Art of Cheating to repair his Loss, by laying the Fine on his Visitants, invited by the Advertisements, or the Bill on the same Posts, where the Magistrate fixes his Proclamation. The better part of the College has been always watchful to prevent, and have apply'd various Remedies to the public Grievances, from the fraudulent Practice of Physic.

They have by their Moral Statutes admonish'd their Members, and by easie Mulcts made them ashamed of joining with the Empirics in a Combination, which, they know, will at least prove fatal to themselves. They and their Associates fill the City with their Clamours, and Remonstrances, that their Liberty and Property are in danger; that the People, (who, they say, love, and ought to be cheated,) are about to have their true Interest laid before them. This is the *Shibboleth*, which discriminates the two Parties of the Physicians here. To exclaim against the College is the fullest, and the most understood Declaration, that they are ready to deliver up the Profession to the Shops, who offer the most valuable consideration of present Business. When they had observ'd, That they were incorrigible by all the more easie Methods, and that their Confederates grew daily more formidable by their Numbers, they were oblig'd to have recourse to the Magistrate. The *Committee* of the *College* represented to a *Committee* of the *Aldermen and Common-Council*, the miserable Condition of the Poor, and the meaner Families; who are pillag'd of all their Substance in every Sickness, by the excessive Rates of their Physic. That, Providence bestows the best and most efficacious Medicins, with a liberal Hand, that the Poor as well as Rich, may partake of their Use, and are now sold at the Apothecaries Shop, with very reasonable Profit. They propos'd, that by noting that Price on the Paper, the Remedy might not grow ten or twenty

twenty times dearer, because the mixing two or three cheap Medicines, made the People ignorant of the true value. This being reject-
ed by the Apothecaries, the *City-Committee* made their Proposal to the College, That they would by a *Repository* of their own, make this necessary Provision for the safety of so great a part of the Public.

The College, encourag'd by the concurrent Opinion of the Magistrate, prepar'd both Chymical and Galenical Medicins with the greatest Care, from the highest priz'd Drugs and Simples.

They have prov'd by Experience, that great Test and Touch-Stone, That this is the only Remedy to cure the Corruption of the Faculty, and all the Complaints of the Public.

This will appear evident beyond contradiction, if you will give your self the Trouble to apprehend, and apply these following Particulars to the Case before you.

The *Dispensary* at the College, where all the Preparations are made, and distributed to its now two Branches, in *St. Martin's-Lane*, *Westminster*; and *St. Peter's-Alley* in *Cornhil*; may probably, make up Yearly twenty thousand Prescriptions. The Doses of the Electuaries, Ju-
leps, Pills, &c. one with the other, may be about a Penny apiece, tho' every, the most useful Drug, tho' of the highest Prices, is in every Composition. There never was, or ever will be the least Profit, beyond the necessary Expence

of Servants, &c. The Poor are sensible, That they are even within their Purchase, and the Rich will be capable of making the Estimate, how much they pay by the Bill for the Advice and Attendance, which could not any other ways be distinguish'd by them; that in the Bill of Fifty Pounds more than Forty is the Fee, tho' of late Years, a Separate Article demands other Fees for the Advice and Attendance.

But the second Consideration is alone sufficient, to remove all Objections against the Dispensary, to protect and recommend it to every one, who shall think his Health and Life worth our care to preserv them. That we, having no advantage from the Medicins, have no Bias to divert us from Curing our Patients, by very few or the low priz'd Medicins, which have the greatest Virtues. We can bestow on many of our Patients the highest Cordial, which has been in any Age presented to the Sick, *viz.* That he is in no danger, that Nature by it self is now expelling the Disease, and has almost obtain'd the Victory by her own force, and the Arts she uses to subdue her Enemy. That its own Vomiting will carry off the Surfeit; and the Loosness will restore to the Bowels their Ease; and the next Sweat and Sleep after it, will put an end to the Heat and Inquietudes. When in most common Disorders of Health, Nature wants the support or direction of one or two Medicaments, we can apply the most proper and specific. The Patient will in few Days have his Health restor'd. For when many are given, their Powers
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are spent and wasted in the Contest between themselves, or their Violence will bring new Symptoms or a new Disease. And the Physician is not able to distinguish the Operation of the one from the other, or conclude with any Certainty, which of them ought to be continued in the Service, or which rejected. Besides, in the very acute and malignant Fevers, any one Error has by all Physicians been accounted fatal. If Nature shall be oppress'd, disturb'd, or divert-ed in the Separation or Exclusion of the morbid Matter, the Cordials are given in vain, and only support the Disease. The Physicians of the Dispensary have the opportunity to observe, when Nature in the most acute is able to preserve it self, and can permit her to affect it. They may discover the proper time of giving the Alexipharmics, and of stopping their use, when they are needless or injurious, and can in time persuade and divert the People from these most destructive Excesses and Debaucheries of Physic.

In the third Place, the Patient and Physician may depend on the goodness of the Medicins. Many of your fam'd Physicians will not send their Prescripts, but to their own Purveyors; and they openly declare, That they are Sophisticated or Corrupted by long keeping, or negligently made up in almost all the other Shops of the Town. The honest careful Apothecaries are often complaining of the great Abuses in many of the Preparations. Mr. *Dale*, in his Excellent Treatise of the Simples, furnishes many Instances

ces of the Sophistications. The Rhubarb of seven Pence the Pound in the large Parcel, will justify our and your own Suspicion of the more frequent Imposture. You covet the Treacle of *Venice* from the Merchant, and you purchase the *Goa-Stone* from the surest Hand. You have often been deceiv'd in the Operation of the Physic, tho' great Assurances were given you of its wondrous Efficacy. You may Reply, That the Physician excus'd it, and took the Blame on himself. Can you persuade your self to think, That he dares make the Discovery, and disoblige the Patron, who brought him into your Family, and is able with the Party, who shall resent the Offence, to expose his officious Regard to his Patient? You have heard of the sad Disaster of one Poyson'd by a Composition design'd for another Patient, or by one Chymical Powder mistaken for another, or by the Errors in the number of Grains or Drops. Do you imagine, this never affected your Family, or that your Doctor will inform you, to prevent such like sudden shifting of Symptoms for the time to come? But the Mode has made it Scandalous, and no Physician will trouble himself about these little Matters. But not long since the Town applauded the officious Care of a Physician, who at the Drugists pick'd the Ounce of Bark, when the Gentleman's Fever intermitted, and was therefore past almost all the Danger. You would, no doubt, Complement your own Doctor for his Trouble in going to the Apothecaries Shop, and viewing every Ingredient to be made into the Dose. But it is
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an inhumane and malignant Partiality, to assume to your self only, and deny all the rest of Mankind, the Satisfaction or Preservation from the easy Care or Diligence of the Physician. The Subscribers therefore to the Dispensary are not impertinently busy, and the People ought not to undervalue them for the care they use in their turns, to buy the best Drugs, and observ their Preparations. But if a Physician should at his own House reform the Composition which, he knows, is absurd and useless, or prepare one recommended by the never failing Experience of a late Writer, what a Cloud of Suspicions would obscure the Understanding of the Vulgar? They would hope and fear, doubt and be jealous of a thousand Events; altho' *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, and all the Physicians of Antiquity acquir'd their exact Knowledge of Simples, by preparing them often: And tho' no Improvement can be made in Pharmacy, but from the Physicians making the Proof and Trial in private, if they will bear the Test of the public Use.

In the fourth Place, the Apothecaries have Complain'd, That the Physicians are ignorant of the Goodness of Drugs, and the Modes of their Preparations: Because they have not many Years presum'd to Displease or Trouble them by any Concern in the Shop. But we will adventure at present in the general to inform you, That the *London Pharmacopæia* or Receit-Book, was made of antiquated, absurd and useless Compositions, that the greatest part of them are now neglected and disus'd, and that the great Indu-

stry and improv'd Experience of the Physicians of this Age, have not only Corrected and Amended the Compound Medicins by the most rational Methods of the Preparations; but have demonstrated the Powers of select Simples to be much more certain, than the numerous Heaps of the old Confusion, in which you take half a Grain of one, and one quarter of a Grain of another excellent Drug. Besides the Bark by itself, and the purging Salts, and Rhubarb, and the volatile Spirits, &c. are now observ'd by the People themselves to be most useful and effectual, because they are unmix'd and taken by themselves. The Dispensary Physicians have the opportunities to make every Simple confess its Virtues by various and repeated Examinations: And can distinguish the certain Operations of the Compositions and Preparations they meet with in their Authors, or can suggest one to the other in the great Consult of their Meetings at the College. We may presume in the fifth Place to affirm, That the Dispensary may instruct the Physicians in the other part of their Art, *viz.* The Knowledge of Distempers. You will own, That no Artist can arrive to, or retain any degree of Perfection in his Work, unless he often employs his Head and his Hand. We have large Numbers of all the Chronical Cases, applying to us every one of the six Days at the public Dispensaries. The other Physicians cannot be suppos'd to understand any part of the Distemper, the first Symptoms, their Progress, or the manners of the Discharge: They can only see the

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End, the Patient's Exit, being call'd in to justify and complement all that has been done, and to comply with the Fashion of having a Doctor some time or other in the Sickness. Dr. Lower, with his usual Plainness and Sincerity, answered the King, who offer'd him the Honour of being one of his Physicians; *I shall, if I do not advise my Poor, and my other Patients every Day, be as much a Blockhead as they are in a little time.* When all the rest go to the Quacks and Empirics, who make no other Observations, but how much they can get, you shall be the first Patient the Doctor has seen in that Case, since the new Fever came. One of our late Writers owns, That in the sudden Epidemical Diseases he was forc'd to see two or three Patients Dy, before he could by the exactest Observations of the Disease, adapt the proper and successful Cure. The Barber knows his Raiser, and the Art of directing it, by many and common Faces; and the Fidler scrapes by himself, before he entertains your Ears. You send for the Empiric to all your Servants. The Fever passes from them to you; you take the same Cordials, till the great Symptoms affright you. Your Servants would have protected and defended your self, if any good Observations had been made in the Treatment of their Diseases. But your Pulse must not be felt by any Hand vulgarly employ'd. Our Profession rises to its greatest Height by levelling all the foolish Distinctions of Drugs, the Noble and Ignoble; and by laying aside all other Reflections, but the Cures of Diseases. A King at the
Head

Head of his Subjects, in defence of their common Liberty, bears the stench and filth of the Camps, the choaking Dust in the Marches, and the Labours and Dangers of the Battle. When we Dissect a dead Body, to enquire how the *Viscera* are affected, whether the Method and Medicins, or an Ulcer and Gangrene ought to bear the blame, to prevent the shifting our best Remedies for worse upon every Suspicion: Our Converse is then beneath the Poor, and the more Indigent. Your Health and Life can only be provided for, by the Observations made on the more numerous Part, where Diseases are more Natural, and, like the first Draughts of a Picture, are more easily Distinguish'd. If you will therefore permit us to acquaint our selves with the Drugs, and to examine their comparative Goodness and Virtues, and to enquire into the late invented Modes of preparing them: If you will allow us to observ all the various Cases the Town affords, almost in one view at the College and the other Dispensaries; and by the poor Patients fore-see the Diseases, which shall in the Season make their Progress to the Rich, and in our Meetings, in common with all other Professions, communicate our own, or our Author's Aphorisms of the several Arms and Stratagems to be us'd against the dreaded Enemies, Diseases and Death; we will only ask your leave to maintain the Reputation of the Cheapest, but most valuable Preparations, which now in the common Opinion lose their Virtues, because they are almost as liberally given us as the Air,
by

by which our Life is every Moment repair'd.

But if the Art of preserving Health and Life *Sola Imperantibus imperat*, and has the Prerogative of superseding all the Laws, which Obstruct the attaining its End; shall it be oppos'd, when it endeavours to preserv it self, and recover its Innocence and Usefulness, by the more faithful Service to the Public? The Imputation, that it Ruins the Apothecary by lowering the Prices of Medicins is false, and without the least appearance of Truth. The Dispensary Prices are as dear as the Apothecaries. They themselves have settled the known Rates of the Simples and Compositions. They are bought at the Shop by the Ounce, or in smaller Quantities, as Usage and Practice have long since fix'd their Values. Your safety depends on his Care in preparing and mixing the appointed Doses, and he cannot be absent from the Shop, without the hazard of the Physician's Reputation, and the Patient's Life; you may therefore, besides the known Prices, distinctly Reward him for his more observable Fidelity and Diligence. But if the Trade increases beyond the Proportion of the Sick, and there are no Boundaries to be set to the farther Increase, you may apply your Pity and Concern to your Selvs and your Posterity: *It being impossible to prevent the fatal Effects of Medicins, when the Adviser shall make himself his Advantage, by the number of Doses he can persuade the Patient to take of.* It is not consider'd, that they take the Practice of most Families to themselves; that they openly declare, they will
take

take it wholly into their own Hands, reserving five or six of the College to give up the Profession to them. We own, it will have no influence on the People to urge, that they perfidiously invade the use of Medicins, which the Faculty invented, and only lodg'd in their Hands for the Service of the Patient, to whom they were prescrib'd: And that the Shop never discover'd or contriv'd any new Remedy or Preparation. It will be prov'd in another Place, that they cannot arrive to the knowledge of the proper, and therefore safe Application and Use of them in the difficult Diseases. When therefore the Expence of Physic, as now Sold in the Apothecaries Shop, is laid before you, and you shall understand, that in your Chamber (even when the Apothecary has not the trouble of either Advice or Attendance) very cheap Things disguis'd by mixing, are valued for the Fee of Advice and Attendance, that six Boles with the Draughts are a Guinea Profit: And that they might have been more easily taken, if put together in a Julep of one or two Shillings value in the Shop: You may decide the great, but the only Controversy between us, by your Resolving, whether the Apothecary shall have his Fee suitable to your Quality, from the appointment of such a number of Medicins by the Physician. But we may demand of you, that you will not for the future infuse your Rhubarb, make the white or bitter Decoction, or the infusions of Steel, or any other domestic Preparations; because the Physician will be forc'd to write, and
you

you to take as many more Doses, to answer the Loss in these Articles, when the Difficulty of the Case will only bear One or Two. To end this odious Debate, receive the sovereign Remedies; which Providence has bestow'd, within the reach of the Poor as well as your own. Pay the Apothecary cheerfully the best Prices for the best Medicins, to reward his Industry and his Care. You may for all his extraordinary Services be as Generous as you please. We would not be suspected to design to stint your Gratitude to the Council or Hand which preserves you. We would only divert you from the present Practice, equally dangerous to Health and Life, and the honour of the Profession, by which we must be obliged by the most impudent Falsties to magnify the Prices of the cheapest Medicins, and to force the same Numbers and Proportions of Remedies in every Distemper upon you, to make the Profit we are pleas'd to contrive for our selves.

The Surgeon's Art is valued from his Knowledge of the Part affected, the Direction of his Launcet, and the admired Success from the Applications to the frightful Ulcers, and the terrible Gangrenes. He owns, That *Nature* has given him his Instruments of Steel, and the Ingredients of his Balsams and Tinctures and Fomentations, at an Expence he thinks not worth informing you.

All our internal Medicins are offer'd to the Service of Mankind in Sickness, in the same Plenty,

ty, as the various Nourishments, by which Life is daily Repair'd. Nature, the common Mother, does not desert or neglect us in Distress, whom she every Day provides for in Health. Nor does she aggravate the Afflictions of the meaner Sort, that to be preserv'd, when Weak and Languishing, they must loose the Products of their past Labour and Industry. She teaches the Methods of Cure by Bleedings of her own, by the Sweats and Perspiration, and by the other Evacuations of the Humours. She directs by the Senses, or particular unobserv'd Impressions, to the use of her Simples, which shall alter or remove the Causes of the several Diseases. She recommends to Mankind by the *longest Lives*, as by *Monuments erected*, to remark the Vigour and the Health of the Laborious and Temperate: And to observ, that Water, and the most simple Diet of the Grains and common Fruits produce the strongest Blood, and the most active Spirits. We are commanded by her to imprint on our Memories the numerous Recoveries in the Epidemical Plagues, and Pestilential Fevers, from the Strength of Nature: And that Distempers from the Changes of Seasons or the malignity of Infections, are not able to offend or disturb those Constitutions, where Abstinence has provided the most powerful Antidote to prevent or expel the most violent Diseases. She has mix'd together the healing Qualities with the Liquors and Aliments she provides, and both Cures and Repairs the Body by the Medicinal Food she plentifully supplies. And she has given in other
Plants

Plants as by Chymical Extraction, the Virtues so Powerful and Exalted, that the smallest Quantities can produce the greatest Operations, by raising and invigorating the Spirits, heating and moving the Blood, and making the various Separations. But even these, tho' imported from the remotest Parts, are of little Value, being taken to twenty or thirty Grains in the Dose. But Man, the greatest Enemy to his own Kind, seals up the Store-house, and makes want in the largest Abundance. He pretends, That common Things can have no extraordinary Operations, that the Fields and Gardens of our own Country cannot reach the Distempers, like the rarer Productions of both the *Indies*. Instead of informing his Patient, that his Constitution is moving regularly and vigorously to expel the Disease, that he may after the Fermentation and Despumation of the Blood, assisted or directed by few proper, and the useful Appliations of often Experienc'd Medicins of our own growth, expect the return of his Health: The Profession has sunk into the Craft of deceiving, and amusing and making Profit by new Medicins, or Preparations brought into Fashion, and highly Esteem'd, as long as the Mode of crying them up shall last. The unhappy People suffer themselves to be Deluded and Cheated of their Lives and their Mony. The Rich think themselves very Fortunate, that they can Purchase the Alexipharmic, which has the Power by it self to controul the Disease, and make their Lives, if they use it often, almost
immortal

immortal. They pity the Vulgar, who have Dy'd before them, being not able to pay the Ransom. Their Distempers could not have resisted the Magnify'd, because high Priz'd Medicins. They please themselves, because Health and Life are of the highest Value, that they are able to pay the highest Demands for these Rarities peculiar to them. The Practicers have not been negligent to make their Advantage of the credulity and weakness of the Richer Patients. Sometimes the most violent Sublimations and Distillations of Chymistry support the hopes of the Sick, and the Friends attending. But you will observe to your great Surprise, that in the Hands of an Artist, the most despicable and useless have been brought into the highest Esteem, to be rely'd on in the most difficult and dangerous Diseases, as able to revive the most languishing Spirits, and alone put a stop to departing Life.

Bezoar-Stone will be the most understood and obvious Instance in our *English* Practice; from whence you may, as well as the Physicians abroad have done, inform your self, with what Skill and Art, and Integrity our Profession continues to be practis'd here. *Bezoar* has held its Name and Reputation almost Sacred with us, tho' exploded long since in almost all the Parts of *Europe*. Dr. *Guybert* in a Discourse, entituled, *Les Tromperies du Bezoar decouvertes, The Cheat of Bezoar laid open*, convinc'd the *French*, that they had been impos'd on by the Trading Physicians returning from the *Indies*, to take off the pretty Trifle at a very great Price.

Price. They had made it to be admir'd, by asserting, that it was able to encounter all sorts of Poysons, that no Malignant Distemper was able to resist its sovereign Virtues. He learnedly exposes the ridiculous pretence of subduing all sorts of Poysons, which differ so much in their qualities, some destroying by being corrosive, others by their Heat inflaming, others by their Coldness coagulating the Blood, and stupifying the Spirits. Two *Criminals*, by the King's Command, had Poyson given them, with promise of Life, if *Bezoar* could procure their Pardon. They lost their Lives, and the Stone and the Physicians their Reputation. He remarks the Writers in Physic, the most eminent, who had despis'd and condemn'd it, viz. *Massarias, Severinus, Sanctorius, Minodeus, Rulandus, Sylvaticus, Mindererus, Sennertus, Untzerus*, and the fam'd Chyrurgion, *Pareus*. Since his time we have the Observations of the most reputed in the Art, and of the largest Practice; who have freely own'd, that they had been deceiv'd by it; but their Patients much more, who had us'd it without Success, and any observable effect. Dr. *Pauli* tells you, he had left the use of it many Years, and had given to better purpose, the more powerful and certain Cordials taken from Plants; and supports his Opinion with the Suffrages of *Caspar Bauhinus, Casp. Hofmannus, Recchius, Fabricius*. The Learned and Judicious *Deimerbrook*, in his Treatise of the Pestilence, declares, he had no regard to it. That he gave it often, *absque ullo fructu, movebat aliquo modo*

exiguum duntaxat Sudorem. It did, says he, no good to those who us'd it, it scarcely mov'd so much as a little Sweat. His Richer Patients would not be contented without it. It was of the best, chosen of many Parcels, the finest the *Indies* ever sent to *Europe*, but gave them not the least relief, tho' they had promis'd themselves the greatest from it. To confirm his Opinion, That its worth nothing, he produces the Authorities of *Hercules Saxonias*, and of *Crato* Physician to three Emperors, and refers you to many others. Dr. *Patin*, the late Royal Professor of Physic in *Paris*, derides the pretences to its being of any kind of use. He says, it neither stirs the Blood, or puts the Spirits into any motion. Besides, some of the above-named Physicians, he appeals to the Judgment of *Beccangelius*, *Rubens*, *Fonseca*, *Angalatius*, *Riolanus*, *Laurentius*, and his own Experience of more than thirty Years. The lately corrected *Leewarden Dispensatory* leaves it out of their *Gascon's-Powder*, condemning it as a useless and frivolous Ingredient. *Bontius* tells you, That if we must give Stones, we ought to put a greater value upon the Stones cut out of the Bladders of Man, a more noble Creature, fed with Meat of the highest nourishment, and his Spirits warm'd with Wine, than that of a Goat, starving upon the Mountains. He assures you, he has given the *Bezoar* from the Gall or the Bladder, with better effect, than he ever observ'd from those from the *Indies*. We cannot warrant to our Patients, that the Stone powder'd shall be dissolv'd
in

in their Stomachs, especially in the great Languors of Malignant Fevers. If it shall be dissolv'd, it can act only with the little fetid Oyl, and volatile Salt, observ'd by Distillation in very little quantity drawn out of the calculous Concretions, of which you shall have a more certain quantity of more volatile Salt and Oyl, from ten Grains or Drops of the volatile Salt or Spirits of Hartshorn, at the Expence of a Farthing.

If you want a Cordial for your Patient, make choice of Saffron, or the Aromatic Spices, or Wine or its Spirit. The Physicians, who first began the Amusement and Cheat, made themselves ridiculous by dreading to give for a Dose more than 5, or 6, or 7 Grains. You may take 40 or 50, with no other advantage or alteration, than your Imagination shall raise: and with the same Effect, ten times as much more. It may with our Modern Observers, pass for a Cordial and a Sweater, when they have given it, mix'd with very good Cordials and Sweaters. But the most visible Operation it has, is seen when the Bill is paid. Then it changes the Colour, and causes Paleness and Chilness; tho' in *Gascon's Powder*, in the usual Dose there are only three Grains, of the value of two Pence. The very name, where the thing is not, makes the Boles pass at any price, and has given the Titles of *Bezoardic* to Waters and Confections, which therefore must be thought to be as Cordial, as they are suppos'd to be very dear. To begin to acquaint you with the Prices, a Grain

36 *The Craft and the Frauds*

of this scandalous Stone of Offence, as Dr. *Parin* calls it, and the lasting Monument of our Perseverance in Imposture and Fraud, is worth about two or three Farthings. Our Physicians in their private Conversations, talk of it as a thing altogether worthless; but because the People are willing to be cheated with *Bezoar* and *Pearl*, they dare not entertain a thought of undeceiving them, fearing the consequence to their own disadvantage. With what Art can the high Rates of Medicins be maintain'd, if the Town could not be sham'd with the Imagination of being kept alive in all the Distempers by the force of these two?

Pearl is a Disease in a Shell-fish, as *Bezoar* is in the Quadruped. If it is resplendent, if large, hard and smooth; the sickly Fancy conceits, it will revive the Blood, as it pleases the Eye; and that it will brisk up the Spirits and Mind, when it reflects on its being dear and fashionable. But this has been despis'd by the honest Physicians, who prescribe for the Cure of their Patients. The famous *Platerus*, after the Experience of many Years Practice, rejects the pretended Cordial Vertues of *Pearl*, which have no Taste or Smell, to give the least pretence to rank them with the Vegetable Alexipharmacs. Most of our Writers are of his Sentiment, and give it only a common place with the others usually prescrib'd in the Heart-burning, or the Windy sour Humor, offending the upper Orifice of the Stomach. But the Shell of the Fish, the Mother of Pearl, which breeds them, pretends

tends to, and is allow'd by all our best Authors, to have the same Virtues. Nature has been very liberal in this sort of *Animal Alkali*. All the Shells of Fish, and the Claws of Crabs, or the Tips, if you please to value them most, the two Stones of the Craw Fish, and the Shells of Eggs, are directed frequently with the Pearl. The two Corals, &c. and the numerous Earths of the absorbing Kind, the Chalk, the Marles, are judg'd by many preferable to it, or are us'd with the same success. Its own'd by every one, that this, with the other *Alkali's*, will imbibe the acid Humor in the Stomach, ferment with it, and make a very slight Emotion in the Blood, and consequently make an easy Sweat, if the Patient is in his Bed warm, and well cover'd, and happens to be bid to think of Sweating at that time. But, as all Medicins make an alteration more or less in the Humors, and are therefore pernicious, if they go on altering, till they have oppress'd, or destroyed the natural and useful Quality; it is certain, that Pearl us'd too often imbibes the Acid, till it has consum'd it, vitiates or deadens the Appetite, and prevents the Digestion. The *Chlorosis* or *Green-Sickness*, follows as necessarily on the taking Pearls, as the eating Chalk or Wall. The Blood shall want its ferment and its recruits; the Spirits shall become languid, and the green and yellow Pale-ness of the Face, shall give the clearest Evidence against the pretended Powers of this modish Powder. And yet the Pear Julep, is in every Sick Chamber. The milky Colour amuses the

Spectators, and the hot Waters support the conceited Cordialness. But this infamous Practice of prescribing it to all the Patients of hot, and cold, and dry, and moist Constitutions, in Fevers and no Fevers, will be explain'd on a more proper occasion. It may be enquir'd, Whether the Incogitancy of the Town, or that of the Writers of the Prescript may better deserve your Reflection. The critical Animadverters upon the debauch'd Practice of the *English* Preservers of Health, have made this the principal Article of their Impeachment, that its inserted in all the Boles, Powders and Juleps, with the Design of extracting great Sums out of the Purse, rather than of making the Crasis of the Blood better, or the Spirits more vivacious.

But the scruple of Pearl is worth but two Pence, and if you have *Oyster-Shells* or *Crabs-Eyes* in its stead, (as common Fame reports the usual Substitution) their value would, with almost as good a Grace, raise the Boles, or Powder, or Julep, to the customary Rates.

Gold is by our Chymical Writers, stil'd the Sun, and the King of Metals. The Kings and Princes of the last Age were amus'd and defrauded, their Lives made less durable than their Subjects, who were beneath the use of Gold. The Chicken they eat, had the happiness to be fed with it, that they might extract the Sulphur, and prepare it by their Circulation, and volatilize it for their use. But the *Hectic* Fevers grew stronger, and they became more emaciated. The Physicians were contented to collect all the Gold, which

which pass unalter'd and undiminish'd through the Poultry, into their Pockets. This, and many other Artifices of this Stamp, have been laid aside, because the Public began to be sensible, that the Gold, as the *Bezoar* and the Pearl, were of more Cordial Virtue to the Adviser and Confederates, than to the Subject of their Care and Attendance. There being no Humors in any Animal, which can alter or dissolve it; no Effect or Operation can be expected from it.

It deludes the Eye and the Fancy in the Cordial Waters, and on the Boles and Electuaries, but must pass away sooner or later, as it adheres more or less to the Stomach or Bowels, without acting or being acted on, in any part of the Body. The Pills either Purgative or Cordial, are often dismiss'd entire, having been cover'd with the Leaf Gold, which is able, tho' thin, to resist the most subtile and penetrating Parts of all the Humors. The value of the Leaf is not worth your Enquiry, the Book being Sold at a low Price.

Silver, is as vile and as disregarded as Gold, when it is consider'd with relation to the Cures of Diseases.

The *Precious Stones* have been constantly put into the old Receipts by that sort of Writers, who transcribe every Medicin very faithfully, and design to please and amuse the Readers, with the bulk and length of the Prescription; but they have been neglected by the practical Authors, who have had the trouble of considering,

that no manner of Vertue could be expected from so hard, and therefore impenetrable Bodies. The Diamonds and Rubies, &c. were given for Ornament and Pleasure, the vulgar and larger for Building, and the other viler Uses.

It has been brought to the Test of Experience, if our Medicinal Stones could be alter'd by the Stomach of Birds, which can dissolv the hardest Grains. They were found to have past thorough, without any change of Colour or Figure. Because therefore they are not capable of Dissolution, and of altering or acting on the Blood; but because it's most certain, that many very cheap Medicins have greater, and more observable Effects; its ridiculous to give a hard gritty Powder, which may for many reasons corrode or offend the Stomach and Bowels in their Passage. The Stones which can be calcin'd into Lime, or those of an open Texture, as the *Hematites* and *Calamy*, have their proper Uses in Physic, especially, in the outward Applications. But the precious hard Stones in the *Confection* of *Hyacinth*, can only make the pretence of its being sold at a dearer rate. But the prices of the *Hyacinth*, the *Saphire*, the *Smaragd* and the *Topaz* (the smallest and vilest of which are powder'd for that Medicin) are very inconsiderable; the Dose of one of them being to be purchas'd at one Penny.

The high Rates of some of the Vegetables imported, have maintain'd their Reputation. It might be thought presuming too much on the receiv'd Opinions, to bring to the Trial of Experiment

periment the pretended Powers of any Drug, much in demand, and which can hold up the Articles of the Quart of *Decoction*. But *Sarsaparilla*, tho' it has had the preference before many others, especially of our own Growth, in many difficult and Chronical Diseases, will appear to have obtain'd its Credit and Reputation, by being in good Company, and by being prescrib'd with the cheapest Drugs, but of the greatest Vertues, viz. *Guaiacum*, *Sassaphras*, *China*, and the Seeds of many the most useful Plants. If it has been beneficial in the Practice of the *West-Indies*, it has lost its Qualities in the passage into the colder Climates: being a thin, soft Root, it may evaporate and exhale its most active Parts. Many of the late Writers have given their Judgment of it, that it is *nullius Odoris aut Saporis*, of no smell or tast. You may make the Observation, by decocting it in Common Water. The Water shall remain unalter'd, without Flavour, or Tast, or Colour. Your expence will not equal the Satisfaction, in determining whether the use of Water, or the Ingredient may assume the Fame of the Cure, it will cost only about one or two Pence the half Ounce.

The Physicians have not only impos'd their *Bezoar* and *Pearl*, (the curiosities and diversions of the Healthy) the Gold and Silver, (which are of no use themselves, but substitute all other Drugs and Preparations to act in their stead) and the very common, absurdly call'd, the precious Stones; but the ardent desire of gain, by imposing

imposing on the Credulous, or the cold Inadvertency of that sort, who never fail to comply with the Opinion of all others, have brought into the Catalogues of Simples, and thrust into the Stomach of their Patients, not only the most loathsom, but the Parts of Animals, which after their Death, are void of all the Spirits or Oyls, and are a dry and unactive Earth.

Of the first sort *Mummy* claims the Precedence. This had the Honour to be worn in the Bosom next the Heart, by the Kings and Princes and all others who could then bear the price, the last Age, in all the Courts of *Europe*. 'Twas pretended with the greatest assurance, That it was able to preserv fram the most deadly Infections, and that the Heart was secured by it, from the Invasion of all kinds of malignity. They expected long Life from the decay'd, or dead Spices, and Balsoms, and Gums, and a piece of the dead Body of an *Ægyptian* Prince or of a Slave advanc'd by him. If taken inwardly, it was avow'd to be able to dissolv the Blood coagulated, to give new Life and Motions to all the Spirits. But Nature presents you with the living and active Spices, the odorous Balsams and Gums. If Fetids are wanting, she presents you with her *Asafetida*, *Myrrh*, *Galbanum*, or *Camphire*. The dry'd Hearts of many Animals, the Livers, the Spleens burnt to a Powder, the Skins of the Stomachs or Guts of Cocks, and Worms, and the dry'd Lungs of Foxes, ought to be rejected, as loathsom and offensive, without any qualities to make amends by the expectation of any advantage.

vantage. When these are diffus'd, it may be expected, That it shall be carefully observ'd, whether the dry'd Bloods of the Quadrupeds have any Vertue, but from their putrid Scent, or if any other remains, when that is evaporated and lost.

The Powder of Vipers by it self, and in the Trochs, will deserve a more strict Examination, because its not only depended on in many dangerous Chronical Diseases; but the Life of the Patient in the acute and pestilential is betray'd and lost, if it has no *Alexiterial* Power to expel the Malignity, or support the natural Vigor. But, as the Flesh of all Animals, and Fish when dry'd, have exhal'd the volatile Spirits with the moisture, and nothing remains but the Skins and Fibres, and are capable of giving very little nourishment to the Blood, and are very difficult to be dissolv'd or digested in the Stomach; You may conclude, by trying, when in Health, if Vipers will support your Strength, or if eating the flesh in all the kinds of Cookery, will please the Palate, more than the Common Food. What then can you rationally expect from dry Powder, or the Cake of it with Salt and Meal (and the Trochs of Vipers are no more) when your Fever calls for the surest and best known Alexipharmac. You may compare the fam'd Skulls of a dead Man, now presum'd to command the *Epilepsy*, and other violent Diseases, to this, if the Skull has been long in Powder, or has long surviv'd the Criminal. The Spirits distill'd from it are not stronger than those from the Horn of the

the Stag, or the Spirits of Urin by it self, or from Sal Armoniac. The Shell of the Head preserves the Brain, and the Powder shall not fail to preserve the Spirits of all the Brains, which can be perswaded to use it.

After these, it may seem needless to speak of the gainfull Industry, which has brought the *Horns* of the *Elk*, *Bufalo*, *Rhinoceros*, and of the *Fish* the *Unicorn*, which has been thought sufficient alone to Expel all Poysons, or the *Hoofs* of the *Elk*, and the *Ounce*, or the *Bone* of the *Heart* of the *Stag*, the Effect of his old Age, or the *Jawbones* of the *Pike*, &c. or the *Ankle-bones* of the *Hares* and *Boars*, &c.

What can you think will be the success from the use of the *Nest* of the *Swallow*, or the *Cast-off-Skin* of a *Serpent*? Your Thought will naturally end in a just Reflection on the perfidious Fourbery of making great Gain from the Bubbles put on the Sick, or the vile Negligence of the rest, who have suffer'd the fatal Amusements to be at last confirm'd by Custom.

But it may appear necessary, and it has been the Practice of Physicians of the greatest Integrity, to amuse the Patient with Expectations of the greatest Relief from the Medicin. The Hypochondriacal and Hysterical, and the other Diseases with great Anxiety and Fear, or where the Spirits are Low and Depress'd, want the assistance of *Amulets*, and the other outward Applications, or the faithful and just Deceit and Imposition, viz. That the Remedy is infallible, that it was made by Nature to subdue that
Distemper

Distemper only, which it never fails to effect; And that the Preparation was made, as an *Engine*, to remove that difficult Case, which they would be convinc'd of upon the first Working of it. The *Eagle-Stones*, and those for the *Cramp* and *Convulsions*, and *Colics*, the Rhetorical Encomiums of a *Nostrum* or *Secret*, may be justify'd and applauded by the Design of Cure. But if the Patient cannot be perswaded, that any Medicin can be useful, if Ordinary and Cheap: That his Riches are despicable, and impertinent, if they do not distinguish his Character by being Curable by the help of those Things only, which must be Purchas'd with great Sums of Money: This is a Case, which has not been fully consider'd and determin'd. We may resolv it by the opposite Case of your Treatment of *Children*, to whom you give many Pieces of Gold and Silver, to induce them to take their Physic, which you withdraw and receiv again, when they are Recover'd, and at Ease. *Providence* has with the greatest Commiseration and Bounty cover'd and fill'd the Earth, and stor'd the Sea with the largest varieties of Bodies applicable to the Relief and preservation of the Sick. She moves the Patient by *Suggestions* unobserv'd, to demand or gather the more Specific for his present Occasion, and Want. She forces the Healthy by the Cries and mournful Aspects of the Diseas'd, to commiserate his Distress, and give Quiet and Ease to himself, by endeavouring to remove the Pains of the Afflicted. She at the same time laid the Design of Creating the Physicians

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ficians and the wonderful Vertues of all the Medicins. The Artifice and Practice of rendering those of our own Growth Contemptible, of raising the Values of those pretended to have lain hid, till fortunately discover'd this very Moment ; and the other Arts of Robbery and Cheat, give Defiance to her watchful and solicitous Care of preserving (as she does all the other Parts of the World) the Life of Man, who can only know and gratefully reflect on the Provisions made to support him. But you will not sufficiently comprehend her Wisdom and Power, till you understand how they may be us'd with Success to continue the Being and Well-being of Mankind. We will give you therefore a short account of the Human Body, whereby you will apprehend in what manner it is compos'd in sickness, and the methods Nature it self employs to expell the Morbific Matter, and how she may be directed or supported by proper Medicins.

Health consists in the natural Disposition of the Solid Parts of the Animal Body ; of the Active Parts which move it ; and the Fluids which move in it. The Cessation of the Vital Motion is Death, as in the other Machins, the Vegetables. You cannot know how the Accidents, those Machins are subject to, shall be treated, but by observing the ways, by which they are kept in their natural State by constant Repairs of Aliment. The Spirits and the Blood, and all the Parts are fed and supplied, and re-
new'd

new'd by Food. This being mixt in the Mouth with the salivary Juice, and with more of the same kind in the Stomach, affords the milky Substance, *Chyle*. The Food in the Mouth and Stomach gives its spirituous and most subtile Parts, for the present Reparation of the Spirits, the whole Body being pervious to them. The *Chyle* by the Pipes from the Stomach, and Intestines passes into the Blood. The Heart contracting throws out both together from one of its Cavities into the Lungs, that they may receive the Air by Breathing to be mixt with them, and from the other Circulates the Blood, *Chyle* and Air, into all the Parts of the Body. This is put beyond doubt by ocular Demonstration, which sees the Membranous thinner Hearts of Frogs, and the lesser Fishes red, when full with Blood, and white as Paper, after every Contraction. The Heat and Ferment, and scarlet Colour are maintain'd and increas'd by the Air, which is dismiss'd, and pass'es off through the Pores by Transpiration. The *Chyle* after some Hours is mixt with, and changed into Blood. This repairs the Body by its Fibres, and by its Balsam, or oily Parts revives and repairs the Spirits. To these Spirits it owes its Circulation from the Heart, as well as the Motions of all the Organs, by which it is supplied with Nourishment. The richer part of the Blood, (which is that which makes the Cake when it is cold,) is of the same Nature with the Balsam to be separated from Wine. This Balsam or oily part receives various Changes
by

by a Workmanship, the Knowledge of which Nature reserves to it self; by which she does in all Parts of the Universe make all Things out of every one. This is turn'd into Acids, and volatile Spirits and Salts, as it evidently appears in the Balsam of Plants, which is convertible by the Arts of Nature into these and all other Concretions.

The Spirits inform the Mind of all Things Abroad, by the Impulses inwardly from them by the Senses. They are also sent into all the Parts, and cause Motion, both those never ceasing Motions of the Heart, the Breast, the Stomach and the Bowels; or those subject to the Will, as the Muscles of all the other Parts; and that divided between both, being necessary and voluntary, *viz.* the Respiration.

The Circulation makes by the Glands the Secretions of the Salivary Juice to Extract the *Chyle* out of all the Aliments, fabrics from it the Fibres to repair all the consistent Parts, and sublimes or volatilizes the Balsam into Spirits, to be received by the Brain, and from it by the Nerves, and rejects all the other Parts of the *Chyle*, which are useless. For the mixture of the Blood (in which the Principles must balance one another with their equal Force and Powers) cannot be made, but as in the Must of Wine, and all other Natural Liquors, by throwing off all the immiscible earthy Parts and by separating the Coagulations of the Balsam with the Fibres, and the other Particles, which in the fermenting Agitation must necessarily arrest one another.

The

The first are discharg'd by Evaporation, the other by the Lees and Sediment. That of Transpiration in Animals exceeds in a large Proportion all the other Secretions. By it the turbulent and unquiet Vapors (which will not join with, but disturb the Mixture) fly away with the Air receiv'd by the Lungs, and not only by the Capillary Arteries at the end of the first Stage of the Circulation, but make their way (as *Hippocrates* asserts) through the permeable Net-work of every part.

The superfluous Water makes its stream through the Kidneys, and conveys the Salts and Dregs of the Earthy Particles, which discover themselves in the brackish Taste, and the sediment of the Urine.

The other Salts Coagulated with the oily Part, are secreted by the Liver and the Spleen into the Bladder of Gall, or immediatly into the Intestines, to raise the ferment of the newly Extracted *Chyle*.

The superfluous Fibres make the Mucus or Gelly of all the Membranes, to make their Motions more easie; and is emptied in large Quantities into the Stomach and Bowels. This rising by strait Filaments, erected by the Peristaltic Motion, opens a Passage to the milky *Chyle*, but lying flat, suffers neither any Excrementitious Humor, nor Air blown, or any Simple or tinctur'd Liquor, to pass into the Lacteal Vessels. These Filaments, when complicated and confus'd are useless, and are Constantly cut off by the sharpness of the Choler, and carried off to make room for the growth of a new supply.

When therefore the Blood is daily repair'd with Nourishment, and the Ferment or Internal Motions have rejected all the immiscible Parts, it is able to give the just Supports to the wasting solid Parts, and recruit the Spirits of the Brain with new and more vigorous, to fill the Nerves of all the Senses, and the Muscles of the Vital and Animal Motions.

The Spirits in return give the Heart its Force to move the Blood into every part, and to separate the Juice through all the Strainers of the Glands. This Motion of the Spirits to the Heart is the Spring of Life, and Death is the last and total Cessation of it.

But we will lay before you the manner, by which *Nature preserves its natural State of Health, and from what Causes the Body becomes subject to various Changes of this State, and to be alter'd and endanger'd by Diseases.*

If the Food abounds with watry and earthy Parts, which is the most insipid, and does not incite the Palate to desire, and the Stomach to receive either too much or too often; the Stomach by the longer Abstinence is supply'd with a larger Quantity of the natural dissolving Liquor or Menstruum, by which it can Extract all the nutritious Parts, the milky Substance; And the Blood by its own circular and internal Motion assisted by Exercise (which enables it sooner to break the *Chyle*, and unite it with it self) will draw out of it the strongest Nourishment to it self, and supply the Brain and Nerves with the most firm and generous Spirits. That nature can effect
this

this, is certain from the most constant, and uninterrupted Health, and the longest Lives from the most simple Diet, with Temperance and Action : As it draws from the Rain, and the common Juices of the Earth, in some Plants the most spicy and fragrant Spirits in the Flowers, and the most luscious and high tasted Fruits. But, as the Vine produces a deprav'd and ungrateful Juice, when Avarice by laying on a richer Earth, or corrupted Dung, forces it to a larger Increase, so when the Stomach receives the Food abounding with Qualities, which too strongly affect the smell and Taste, and invite to the more copious and frequent Use : Nature cannot support the Burthen and the Labors of drawing out the Nutritive Parts, and at the same time of conquering and suppressing all the specifically different and active Mixtures, which distinguish the Dishes of the succeeding Courses. This Observation is even confirm'd into a Proverb, viz. That the Defects of the first Concoction are not to be mended by the second. For the Blood must receive, but cannot master and overpower, those vitious and imperfect Dissolutions. When this heterogeneous Chyle not rightly prepared enters the Blood, the Pulse beats more strongly, the Veins swell, and a greater Heat gives the signs of the ebullition and effervescence of the whole Mass.

If the Blood can expel all the immiscible Parts, the more thin and subtile and agitating by the Pores ; the Salt and Viscous, and the other undissolv'd Concretions by the Urine and

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Choler; beside the more feculent and gross (which could not find a passage into it) by the Bowels; a Calm succeeds, and Health remains at that time undisturb'd. So that every Debauch and Excess is a Disease, which is cur'd, when the Blood and the Spirits can retain or return to their natural State.

But if the Disease shall be frequently made from the same Causes, and the Crasis or Mixture of the Blood shall be often vitiated, and corrupted, and the Viscera from those Impurities lodg'd in them shall be stopt and obstructed, or, dilated and become flaccid, and cannot perform any, or but faulty and imperfect Secretions, the Blood will be vappid from the want of Spirits, Sour from the Acid prevailing, or rancid and putrid from the Coagulations of the Salts and Balsam.

The other Causes of the depravation of Health, as *the sudden changes of the Seasons and the Weather, great Labor, accidental Repletions and the Infections of the Air*, will not be able to make any strong and violent Impressions on the Spirits and Blood, if they are able by their natural Strength to resist or expel their Enemies. The Stomach will of it self reject or conquer the hurtful Qualities of vitious and almost poysonous Aliments. The Blood will, when inflam'd, evaporate the Fire by Transpiration, and cool it self to its Temper; and it will by Vomiting, Purging, by Urine and Sweats made by Exercise, and by the other Evacuations, cleanse it self from the Impurities, which disturb its
Mixture.

Mixture. The Spirits will assist it, when it labours to preserv it self, by giving to the Heart its most equal and strongest Pulse.

But when the Spirits are deprav'd by the corrupted Mixtures of the Blood, they become by those irritations Unquiet, Irregular, Furious, and make the Convulsions of Epilepsies, and the Spasms, Hysterical or Hypochondriacal: And when violently acting in the Brain, the various kinds of Madness, and Deliriums, and Phrenies of Fevers. From the weakness of the Spirits are deriv'd the Terrors, Fears, Anxieties and Melancholy, and the lesser Faintings, or, Dying away in the greater, the Syncope. When they are oppress'd by a viscous and coagulated Humor, their dulness appears in Lethargies and Comas, in Apoplexies and Palsies, either particular or universal: when the Spirits can expel from the Brain into the Nerves, the feculent Matter, which made the Obstructions in it.

If the Phlegmatick and watry Humour drown and cool the Spirits, the defects of the Apprehension, Inactivity, and the weakness of the Pulse succeed, with the feebleness of all the animal and vital Motions.

From the *vitiated State of the Blood*, an Iliad of Diseases is produc'd. If it abound in *Serum* or Water, Catarrhs of all the kinds, Diarrhea and the several Dropsies are form'd. If it is too fibrous and viscous, its internal Motions or Ferments are clog'd and made more languid, and unable to make the Separations or Secretions; the Stomach will be loaded with the roapy mu-

cons Phlegm, the Appetite and Digestion will be destroy'd, the Intestines stopt, and the Percolation of the *Chylé* obstructed. If the *Acid* prevails, the Catarrhs are more sharp and irritating, and from its being more or less corrolive, the Pains of the Rhumatism and the Gout succeed. If the *Coagulations of the Salts* cannot be discharg'd by the Liver and Spleen, the Spirits and the Blood are oppress'd with a Jaundice, with an universal Languor, till they can be expell'd outwardly by the Glands of the Skin, or ejected by the (almost Blood-color'd) Urine, or by purgings of the choleric Stools. The weakness and dispiritedness of the Scurvy is caus'd by the fowr and rancid Parts, which are observ'd, when thrown into the Mouth and Gums, or Stomach or Bowels, or the discolor'd outward Parts.

The Pains of the Stomach, the Colics, and the Torments of the Kidneys, have their rise from the dissolution of the Mixture of the Blood, the Secretions of its Salts, and the flatulent Vapors, affecting the Membranes of the Stomach, the Bowels, the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder.

That the Blood abounds with these Salts, diversly mixt, is evident to the Eye in the very different Secretions it makes of them into the Skin : As the Scorbutical Discolorations or Spots, the Spots of Fevers, the miliary Eruptions, the Herpes, the Scabs and Itch, of different Denominations and Appearances, the Elephantiasis and Leprosy.

If it discharges these Salts and other offensive Humors, with large quantities of Serum, it
makes

makes the various Swellings, as those of the Face with more or less Tension and Pain, the Quinsy, &c. It raises Swellings in all the Parts capable of being distended by it; either Inflammatory, the Carbuncle, Parotis, Bubo, or if the Humor be less moving, the common Tumors: If it is coagulated with Acid, it makes a Scirrhus, which will, with the earthy Parts combin'd with it, grow hard into a stony substance; if the Salts are more Corrosive, it becomes a Cancer. From the several Qualities of the Humor contain'd in the Cystis or Bag, it will be a Meliceris, or Atheroma, or Seatome, or Struma; If near the Joynts, Ganglion, and in the Glands, the Scrophula. It would be tedious to mention the corruptive Abscesses, or Apostemes, and smaller Collections of putrid Matter in all the Viscera, the complex Causes of the hectic Fevers, and most of the Cacochymies or ill Habits of the Body. But to omit innumerable Instances of the signs of its being corrupted by the Disorders rais'd in all the Parts, in which the morbid Humor is 'lodg'd and collected; you may take a short view of the most common, but most dreaded Distempers, the Fevers.

A Fever is a Præternatural Ebullition or Fermentation of the Blood, occasion'd by Heterogeneous Particles insinuated into the Blood or Spirits or both; either by Cold, which repelling the natural Transpiration, imprisons the vicious Salts, which Nature endeavouring to throw out, occasions that violent Commotion: Or by an Excess in eating such Meats, that the

Stomach cannot Digest, and therefore the imperfect Dissolutions entering the Blood, cause an extraordinary Ferment: Or otherwise, the Infectious Particles of the Air, being imbib'd by the Lungs into the Blood, produce an unnatural Ferment, and being propagated by Fermentation, cause the most violent and putrid Fevers. These, with many other Causes, produce this terrible Disease.

It is not easie to compute all the species of them. They are either Intermitting or Continual; either benign, which Nature can overcome by its own Powers, or with the Assistance of few Medicins; or violent, when the Difficulty is greater; or malignant, when the Event is very uncertain.

They are either Short and Safe, or Short, Acute and Deadly: or Long and Safe, or Long and Pernicious.

The Secretions are visible in the small Pox, Measles, scarlet Fevers, and some of the Malignant; or pass off by insensible Perspiration and the other Secretions.

They are diversify'd from the Parts affected, as the Pleurisy, Peripneumony, and the Inflammations of the Stomach, or Bowels, or Kidneys.

They finish their Course in a certain number of Days (as every one knows in the small Pox and Measles,) or if complicated and more deeply mixt in the Blood, in a longer, but determin'd time.

You must be convinc'd, and resolv'd to have regard, in all Distempers, to this one Maxim. That Nature is able by its own Ferment and Power of separating and secreting the offending morbid Matter, to recover it self from almost every one of these Inflammations, and diseas'd Ebullitions of the Blood.

The Plague, the most malignant Fevers, or Dysenteries are never so pernicious and destructive, but there are many Instances observable of the Poor and others, who do not take any Remedies, who recover and are restor'd to their Health.

But every one of these common and less regarded Diseases, will be as fatal and deadly, as the Pestilence it self; if the Humor shall not be separable from the Blood, or if it is fix'd or provok'd and made more violent by Medicins obtruded by Art. This is demonstrated by the common observation, that Life is in a shorter or longer space of time compos'd, and at last overborn, by all the known Diseases.

But though Nature, in the strong robust Bodies can do its own work, and throw off any Disease; yet in regard that Mankind by the easy and soft way of Living debilitates their Strength, and make them less capable to resist the Disease, Providence has kindly collected in its great Magazine, the proper Instruments to apply to all the Calamities of Sicknes, which are now by humane Industry brought together into the Store-house of Physic.

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The Spirits Weak and Languishing are rais'd and made more active by the fine and volatile Parts of the Aromatics.

The Spirits, when they are Unquiet, Turbulent, and move Impetuously into the Muscles, without the direction of the Mind, are restrain'd, and made more quiet by the Opiates and Fetids, by the Revulsions of the irritating Flatus or Humor, which are made by Blisters and Plaisters, or Unguents, or by expelling and subduing the Flatulencies and virulent Vapors, by Diaphoretics, carminative Medicins, and making the Passages of the natural Secretions more open.

The Spirits being exasperated by the Fumes of the Ebullitions of Fevers, into Delirium and Phrensie; are reduc'd to their Temper, when the violent Fire of the Blood is extinguish'd by the supple soft Emulsions, or the temperate and refreshing watry Decoctions, or by the cooling Acids, or cooling and fixing Salts, or when the Secretions of the separated Matter are duly and plentifully made, by the various Arts and address of proper Medicaments, that dispose to the best natural Crisis, and support Nature in the performance of its last Attempts to preserv Life.

The loss of Appetite is restor'd by unloading the foul Stomach by Vomits, by exciting the natural Ferment by Acids, and by deterging and dissolving the Slime and Phlegm by the bitter Herbs, and the powerful fixt and combined Salts.

When

When the Acid abounds in the Stomach, and makes an Appetite too craving, which precipitates an imperfect Digestion: When the tender Coats of the Stomach (after the Mucus, the Guard of its Vessels, is worn off and consum'd) shall be corroded and violently pain'd by the acid Liquor or Vapor: The Alkali Powders, the Alkali Earths, or the Animal Parts calcin'd, will absorb and receive into themselves all the sharpest Particles. The Oily Bitters and Aromatics shall either expel the Acid by the Pores, or by uniting with it, make, from their volatile and the Acid Particles, a Mixture afterwards useful and consistent with Health. The soft and sweet Gums, and the Turpentine Balsams, have the Power to arrest the sharp Humors, to make the thin and too fluid Crasis more thick and compact. The gently Temperate and Mucilaginous have this effect in the more tender Constitutions. They afford a natural Gelly or Varnish to cover and defend the parts from the Acrimony of the sharp Humors, or the irritating and wounding of the gritty stony Concretions in the Passages of Urine.

If the Blood is too gross, and cannot make its way through the smaller extremities of the Arteries, the volatile Scorbutical hot Plants break the clammy Consistence, and give motion to the most sluggish Parts.

The Blood is made capable of making its internal Separations by the assistance of the Bitters, Balsamic and Restricting, which strengthen its Mixture, and keep together the Principles in
their

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their natural Union. Their Power of maintaining and supporting this natural Agreement and Confederacy is known to common Experience, which acquaints the vulgar Observer ; That the Bitters, as Hops, Gentian, Broom, &c. preserve Beer and Wine, from the loss of their Spirits, by which they become vappid, and by subduing the Acid, hinder them from turning sour. All the Principles are by themselves, when pure and unmixt, incorruptible. The Spirits of Wine, or of Sugar, are not capable of Putrefaction. The Acid, as in Vinegar Distill'd, continues in the same State unalter'd. The separated Oyls or Balsams are not susceptible of any change. The Earth and Water equal the other, and remain without any alteration, when simple and unblended with the other always moving Parts, which affect Separation. The Life or natural Mixture of all the liquid Compositions, consists in the equal Powers of their Parts, by which they mutually ballance the whole and defend themselves. These Medicins therefore are of the greatest Use and Efficacy to preserv Health and Life, which are able to hold together in their due proportions of Quantity and Quality, the different Parts, of which the Blood is an Aggregate or Compound: And which are able to restore this necessary Texture and Mixture of the Principles, when it shall be by the different Diseases alter'd and chang'd from the natural State.

The Secretions of the coagulated Fæces, or each of the Principles divided from the other, (by the Power of the internal Separations, by which only the Blood, as all other Liquors can preserv its natural Consistence) are made by the Remedies usually term'd *evacuatory*, as the *Vomits* and *Purgers* to expel the Phlegm or fibrous Part, with the Choler from the Liver, &c. and the *Diuretics* to discharge the overflowing watry and ferous Humor, mixt with Salts and Earth, which float in its Body: And the *Diaphoretics* or Sweaters, which by the Pores dismiss besides the watry Vehicle, the Acid and volatile Salts, with large proportions of the Lumps or Coagulations of the fetid Sulphur or oily parts of the Blood.

Their Application in Physic must be discover'd, and adjusted from the observations of their useful and hurtful Effects, in the different Quantities, and the various Manners and Seasons of giving them in the respective Distempers, discern'd by the Experiences and Judgments of the Physicians.

Sylvius and many other Physicians of this and the former Ages have asserted, that all the Medicins are Salutary, and that all are Poysonous; that they are *Χεῖρες Θεῶν*, or the *Hand of a Deity* stretcht out, to make the miraculous Cure, or as *a Sword* in the Hand of the Foolish or Furious, every one capable of Destroying.

The cold distill'd Waters, and that of the Fountain, will repair the radical Moisture, supply the Liquid for the freer Motion of the Blood:

But

But they will, if taken too largely in Health, or unseasonably in Diseases, extinguish the natural Heat. The *fiery Oyls* and *Spirits* will inflame the Blood into a Fever, and move the Spirits to Phrenies and Convulsions. The milder *Cordials* will, (in proportion to the spirituous Waters,) if too long continued, dissipate and evaporate the vital Heat, and thence make the Watry predominant, and by it enfeeble the Spirits, and chill and weaken the Strength of the Blood into a vappidness, not to be recover'd by all the arts of Medicin; this is in every ones observation, when the Loss of Appetite and Concoction, and the weakness consequently of the Spirits, of the Blood and the Viscera succeed the sipping of the Spirits drawn from Wine and the other fermented Liquors.

The effects of the *too violent Vomits and Purgers* are obvious. Those, that restore and corroborate are as certainly fatal, when they strengthen too much, and by it lock up the natural and necessary internal Separations, or when by giving too much strength and force of Resistance to the Fibres of the Organs, they detain the separated Matter, and hinder the natural, constant and necessary Secretions of those Humors. They will then disorder and pervert the natural State, and will in a larger space of time, as is observ'd in the more slow Poysons, overcome both Health and Life, by other Symptoms and Diseases.

After

After you have observ'd the natural State of the Body in Health, and view'd the various Distempers, tho' at a greater distance, approaching to Invade and Destroy, you will from natural Instinct, call out for Help and Defence from the Advice of Medicins.

THE POWERS and OPERATIONS of the Medicins shall be FIRST consider'd in the SIMPLES, which Nature has provided; both the Vertues inherent in them, and the other Force and Operation, *viz.* The Prices given them by humane Industry, altho' they are liberally bestowed, either naturally growing here in great Plenty, or imported in bulky Quantities; which are consequently cheap in the little Doses they are administred in to the Patient. The Preparations of these are very Easy and Simple, to be taken either in Powder, or cut or bruis'd to be infus'd in a Liquor to extract their Vertues. You may observe the little Trouble of the first, and will as readily compute the Expence of the Liquor or Menstruum, in which they are to be steeped or dissolv'd; these are Spring-water, distill'd simple Milk-water, the several sorts of Wine, and the Spirits either of Wine, or those most frequently us'd, of Melazes or Mault. When you know the Rates of the Ingredients, you will add the Value of the Spring-Water, Wine, &c. and consider the other Additions, of loss of Time, and the charge of your Fire, and the use of your Vessels.

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In the *second Place*, the P R E P A R A T I O N S appointed to be made and kept in the Shop, many Years past, by the public Receipt-Book, will be consider'd, and compar'd with the late great Improvements in the forming of Compositions, either from the Nature and Vertues of the Simples to be mixt, or the Reasons of the Modes of preparing them, either to correct any suppos'd ill Qualities, or extract the more useful Qualities, or preserv the Simples not durable of themselves, or to make them more grateful, and less difficult to be taken by the Patient. The largest number of that bulky Medley of Receipts, has been long since condemned and neglected, and repeal'd by Disuse.

In the *third Place*, the farther Compounding or Mixing of the several Preparations into Ju-leps, Boles, Powders, Infusions and Decoctions, will be laid before you, either from the general and common Practice here, or from the Advice of the most consider'd Physicians of *Europe*.

The uses of both in the most observ'd Distempers will be suggested, as also the Prices they are now sold at in the Apothecaries Shop. You will then be convinc'd, and will joyn with us in the Sentiment of the cheapness of all the more soverain Medicins: And will conclude, that when you are assured by your Physician, that they are proper in your Case, you shall not be deterr'd from the advantage of his Advice and Application of them to you, from any other regard.

You

You may see them rang'd in the natural Order of their sensible Qualities, by our English *Dioscorides*, the most Learned Sir *John Floyer*. The most us'd in the modern Practice may gratifie your Curiosity in this Place, and you may apply to his Touch-stone of Medicins, for your greater Pleasure and Entertainment.

The Simples, which at a distance affect you with their fragrant and piercing Scents, will command your first Regard and Observation.

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The

*The SIMPLES now used
in Physic, their Virtues and
the Prices in the Apothecaries
Shop.*

Note, In the following Catalogue, the Herbs being mostly of English Growth, it is unnecessary to repeat the Price, but once for all to tell you, that they are commonly sold for one Penny or less the Handful.

The Acrid Aromatic.

Cinamon, Mace, Cassia, Sassafras, Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Cubebs, Cardamums, Zedoary, Ginger, Cyperus, Costus, Calamus Aromaticus, Galingal, Winterane Bark, Stachas, Clove-July-Flowers, Saffron, Elder-Flowers, Angelica, Hyssop, Lavender, Lovage, Baum, Mint, Rosemary, Marjoram, Masterwort, Spignal, Scenath, Savery, Burnet, the Peels of Citrons, Oranges, Lemons, the four Carminative Seeds: From Animals, Cochineal, Chermes, Musk, Civet: Gum Labdanum, Animi, Benjamin, Caranna, Tacamahaca,

mahaca, Elemi, Styrax, Balm of Tolu, Balm of Gilead, of Peru, Capiuy, Liquid Amber, Amber-greese.

The *Aromatics*, or Sweet-scented, are pleasing to the Senses of the Smell and Taste; they move the Spirits with an agreeable Agitation, and impress on them a more lively and vigorous Motion. They have always been esteem'd Cordial and Cephalic. The Pulse is rais'd by the stronger Motion of the Heart, the Blood has its Effervescence improv'd or supported, and conveys to the Brain more active and stronger Spirits. They cause a more free Perspiration, and expel by Sweat the superfluous Serum of the Blood.

Their Flavor demonstrates, that they abound in spirituous volatile Parts, which revive the Spirits in *Faintings* and *Swoonings*, and when they are oppress'd in *Apoplexies* and *Lethargies*. They penetrate into the Brain, and by it into the Nerves, and open the Obstructions of them in *Palsies*.

They warm the Stomach and promote Digestion in the colder Constitutions, and discuss the flatulent Vapors of the Stomach and Bowels. They prevail on the Acids of the Stomach, and on those in the Blood, by their Balsamic and Spirituous Particles, which reduce them again to their former Union with the Balsam. They discuss Tumors outwardly apply'd, by opening the Pores, and making the Matter thinner and more easily transpirable.

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The *Herbs* of our growth are bought in the Market, a Penny the *Handful*. The *Roots* at the same price the *Ounce*. The *Flowers* and the *Seeds* at the double *Value*.

If then *Mace*, *Nutmegs*, *Cloves*, *Costus*, *Scenath*, *Cinamon*, the *Cardamums*, are six Pence, or one *Shilling* or two the *Ounce*, shall the *Dose* be more than one or two or three Pence? But *Cassia*, *Sassaphras*, *Galingal*, *Calamus Aromaticus*, *Zedoary*, *Ginger*, *Stechas Flowers*, and the *Carminative Seeds*, are but one, or two, or three Pence the *Ounce*, the *Doses* of which are below a Penny.

Labdanum at six Pence, *Caranna* at half a Crown the *Ounce*, *Gum Animi*, and *Elemi* at four Pence, *Tacamahac* at six Pence, *Benzoin* and *Styrax* at eight Pence the *Ounce*, will afford many *Doses* at the lowest Rates.

If *Saffron* be accounted six Pence the *Dram*, *Cochineal* six Pence the *Dram*, *Syrup of Chermes* six Pence the *Ounce*, *Balsam of Capivy* one Penny, of *Tolu* two Pence, and of *Pern* four Pence the *Dram*, you may compute the value of the *Dose*.

Balm of Gilead at twelve Pence the *Dram*, will cost you but proportionably to the number of a few *Drops* taken at one time.

Ambergreese four Pence the *Grain*, *Musk* one Penny, *Civet* two Pence, which are rarely us'd, and then only few *Grains* in the *Dose*.

The Fetid.

The *Roots* of *Bryony*, *Birthworth*, *Peiony*, the *Herbs*, *Ruc*, *Clary*, white and black *Horeboud*,
Penny-

Peny-Royal, Feverfew, Orach, Savin, Southernwood, Castor. The Gums Opopanax, Sagapenum, Camphire, Asafetida, Galbanum, Ammoniac, Opium, Petroleum, Amber.

That Fetids offend the Spirits in the Organ of Smelling, is evident to common Experience. That those of the Brain are oppress'd by them, appears from the faintness and disturbance made by Scents very ungrateful. The malignant Fevers of Camps, and those and many other Diseases from stagnating putrid Waters, and their Prevention or Cure, by rendring the Air more pure, are the strongest Proof of the Spirits being depress'd and offended by Scents very disagreeable to the Smell. But when the Spirits have irregular Motions, either in the Brain or Nerves, which are observ'd in Hysterical Affections and Convulsions, they are usefully applied to restrain the violent Motions. The Fetid Medicines outwardly in Fumes, or taken inwardly are of use in these Cases, when the most fragrant and sweet-scented either raise or increase the irregular Motions of the Spirits.

The *Roots* are of *two Pence the Ounce*. And the *Herbs* of the *low Values* commonly known. The *Russia-Castor* in substance is in the Dose about *three Pence*, in the *Tincture* *one Farthing*. The *Gums Ammoniac, Sagapenum, Asafetida, Galbanum*, and the *white or yellow Amber*, are *six Pence*; *Camphire*, *eight Pence*; and *Opopanax*, *one Shilling* by the *Ounce*; *one Farthing* in these exceeds the value of several Doses. *Opium*, which is rarely us'd but in one, two, or three

Grains, at three Shillings the Ounce, bestows many Doses for one Farthing.

The bitter Acrid.

Serpentaria Virginiana, Contrayerva, Gentian, Elecampane, greater Celandine, Carduus, Centry, Tarragon, Dragons, Thyme, Misseltoe, Wormwood, Chamomil, Agrimony, Mugwort, Betony, Calaminth, Germander, Millfoil, Alexanders, Melilote, Solomons Seal, Primrose, Woodsage, Soapwort, Tansy, Coltsfoot, Vervain, Speedweel, Berries of Winter Cherries, of the Bay-Tree, Seseli-Seed, Flowers of the Lilly of the Valley, Nephritick Wood, the Jesuits Bark, Myrrh.

These abound in volatile Parts, which give a brisker Motion to the nervous Juice. They attenuate the Blood, and raise its Motion, by which it expells the superfluous Humors, which can be evaporated by Transpiration, or can be strain'd through the Glands of the Skin.

By their Acridness they are able to cleanse the Stomach from the Phlegm, or thick viscous Mucus, and by moving a larger discharge of the dissolving Juice from the Glands, restore the Appetite and Digestion.

The bitter Medicines preserv and reduce the Crasis and Mixture of the Blood, by their Warmth and acrid Parts. They strengthen the Fibres of the Viscera, correct and destroy the putrid wormy Slime, and overcome the Ferments of intermittent and malignant Fevers.

The Prices of the Herbs, are as the other, which the Fields and Gardens produce.

The *Virginian Snake-weed*, is but six Pence the Ounce, and though esteem'd an excellent Cordial, is but two Farthings in the usual Dose. *Con-tayerva*, but two Pence the Ounce, and therefore below a Farthing. Berries of *Alkakengi* four Pence the Ounce. The Flower of Lilly of the Valley, one, or two Shillings the Ounce. *Nephritic-wood*, but two Pence the Ounce. *Myrrh* at one Shilling, is a Farthing in the Dose. The *Jesuits-Bark* at one Shilling the Ounce, gives a large Dose for two Pence.

The bitter Astringent.

Bugle, Dodder, Eyebright, Archangel, Mouseear, Saxifrage, Scabious, Meadow-sweet, Rupture-wort, Alkanet, Maudlin, Dock, Pomegranate-flowers, Red-Roses, Red-Sanders: Acacia.

These are able to give the Stomach a stronger Contraction, and by forcing out of its Glands the irritating and dissolving Juice, a keener Appetite. As the other Bitters, they support and confirm the Mixture of the Blood, and they preserv the Tone of the Fibres, and prevent and cure the Colliquations of the Humors, Loosenesses and Bleedings.

Pomegranate-flowers and *red Roses*, at four Pence the Ounce, *Red Sanders*, one Penny the Ounce, with the other cheaper Ingredients make an Infusion or Decoction of many Doses. *Acacia* is at nine Pence the Ounce, the Dose of it in restrin-

gent Pills or Boles, may be valued at half a Farthing.

The bitter more Astringent.

The Roots of *Bistort*, *Burnet*, *Tormentil*, Bark of *Pomegranate*, *Oak*, *Tamarisk*, *Mastic*, Fruit of *Medlar*, Berries of *Myrtle*, Galls, the *Bramble*, wild *Tansie*, *Heath*, *Ferns*, *Horse-tail*, *Cinquefoil*, *Moss*.

These are rough and contract the Tongue and the Lips : They have the same effect on the Fibres of the Stomach and Bowels. They outwardly stop Bleeding, and inwardly cure Vomiting and the Fluxes of the Belly. When their Virtue passes into the Blood, they bind the Parts of it together, make the Fibres and the Balsam unite more closely with the Serum or watry Parts. Hence their great Efficacy is own'd in the cure of Bleeding at the Nose, spitting of Blood, the Bloody-fluxes and other Diseases of that kind.

The same effect is observ'd from the firmer Tone or Mixture, which they give to the Blood in the *Cacochymies*, or weakness of the Blood, in the *Rickets*, and the *Phlegmatick* Constitutions. Outwardly they strongly repel, because they strengthen and contract the Fibres of the Parts, and make them able to resist and oppose the Humors, which are flowing into them.

Their

Their Prices do not exceed the common Prices of the other Herbs of the Fields and Gardens.

The Acrid Hot.

Scurvy-Grass, Water-Cresses, Rocket, Clivers, Arsmart, Lesser-Celandine, Hedge-Mustard, common Whitlow-grass, Flixweed, Garlic, Onion, Squills, China-Root, Turmeric, Rhodian Root, Orris, Horseradish, Dittander, Mustard, Guaiacum Wood and Bark, Capers Root and Bark.

These by their active Parts raise and volatilize the ferment of the Stomach, and are therefore us'd to revive the languid Appetite. They attenuate the Mucus of the Glands of the Lungs, and promote Expectoration. They make the Blood more fluid when coagulated by Acids, and are therefore Anti-scorbutics. As they are Diuretics by their Salts, they are Diaphoretics, and expel the Serum with the acid Salts by the Pores and Transpiration, and are therefore appointed in the Cure of the most stubborn Chronical Diseases, the *Scurvy, Dropsy, scrophulous Tumours*, and the other complicated Dyscrasies of the Blood. These outwardly by their Salts draw forcibly, and are us'd to ripen Impostumes.

Squills six Pence the Pound. *Turmeric* as much more. *Orris* one Penny the Ounce. *Caper-root Bark*, two Pence. *Guaiacum Wood* less than a Farthing the Ounce, the *Bark* of it is a Penny. These and other Ingredients cannot make the Decocti-

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Decoction of more, than the lowest Value.

The Vulneraries of the Turpentine Kind.

The Firr and Pine Trees, Cypress, Ground Pine, Ground Ivy, Saint John's wort, Juniper Tree, Liverwort, Sanicle, Valerian, Oak of Jerusalem, All-heal, Monywort, Celtick and Indian Spicknard, the Crane-Bills, Tutsan, St. Peter's wort, Pistaches, Turpentine, Olibanum, Mastic, Rosin, Colophony, Gum of Juniper, Pitch, Tarr.

These Simples are Pectoral, Diuretic. They absorb and incorporate with the Acids by their Balsamic Qualities, and give a firmer consistence to the Blood, and therefore prevent the Defluxions of the acid Serum from the Glands of the Aspera Arteria and the Lungs, and discharge it by the Kidneys in larger Quantities. They are *Antiscorbutic*, because they hinder the Blood from breaking into a dissolution of its Parts, which are held together by their Gummy Turpentine Qualities. They are *Vulneraries* because they divert the acid Humours from the Ulcers, by mixing with them, and allaying their Acrimony, and by rejecting them by the Pores by Transpiration, by Sweat and by Urine. The Tone and Crasis of the Blood is made more consistent, being enabled to dismiss them by these Secretions.

Turpentine of Chia, one Penny the Dram. Of Cyprus, as much. Of Venice two pence the Ounce. Mastic, six Pence the Ounce. Olibanum and Gum of Juniper, two Pence. Colophony and Rosin, six Pence

Pence the Pound. *Wax*, two Pence the Ounce. *Pitch* and *Tarr*, of the lowest Value.

These therefore, though they rival the fam'd Virtues of the more admir'd Balms from the remoter Parts, are in the Dose of the lowest Value.

The sweet Astringent.

Polypody, *Harts-tongue*, *Whitlowgrafs* with the *Rue-Leaf*, *Ladies-Mantle*, *Broom*, *Liverwort*, *Spleenwort*, the *Maidenhairs*. The *Japan Earth* is the extract of Vegetables, at one Penny the Dram.

These have the same effects, as the other Astringents, and are us'd in Diseases and Constitutions, which will not bear the more powerful force of the Bitters.

The sweet Aromatic.

Chervil, *Saxifrage*, *Golden Rod*, *Pansies*, *Juniper-Berries*, *Seeds of Parsnips*, *Daucus-Seeds*, *Roots of Eringo*, *Nettles*, *Butchers-Broom*.

These are Pectoral by allaying the sharp saline Humours, and making the Passages more slippery. They are therefore of great use in Catarrhs, which they temper by the softness of their Mixture, and by their Diuretic Quality pass them off by Urine. From the Evacuation of Urine, they are applied with success in the Pains of the Kidneys and Bladder. The Salt Urine is made more soft and less pungent, and the

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the Gravel and earthy Foulness of the Urine, made to descend with greater Ease, the Membranes being made less sensible of their sharpness.

The Acids.

Citrons, Lemons, Oranges, Sorrel, Tamarinds, Prunes, Currants, Wood-sorrel, the lesser Daisy, Plantane, Knot-grass, Hips, Barberries, the Juice of Hypocistis,

These are cool to the Taste, and abate the Thirst. All Acids coagulate and fix the Choler and volatile Salts in the Blood, and therefore are of the greatest use in Fevers, because they overcome the too violent Rarefaction and Inflammation. They are *Diuretics* and *Diaphoretics*, Because the Blood moving by them with less violence, is able to collect and afterward separate by the Pores and the Bladder, the morbid Matter, which made its Ebullition.

The watry Mucilaginous.

The five Emollient Herbs, *Marsh-mallow, common Mallow, Beet, Mercury, Violets.* The four Cordial Flowers, *Borage, Bugloss, Roses, Violets.* The four great cold Seeds, of *Citruls, Cucumber, Gourd, Melons.* The four less cold Seeds, of *sucory, Endive, Lettice, Purslain.* The white Poppy-Seeds, *Liquorice, greater Comphry, Strawberry, Vine-leaves, Vipers-Bugloss, Jews-Ear, Self-heal,*

Self-heal, spotted Lungwort, Elm Bark and Leaves, Scorzonera Root, Mulberries, Sebestens, Fijubs, Figs, Pulp of Cassia.

Mucilages are Smooth and Emollient and Cooling to the Palate and Throat, which they defend from the sharpness of Rheums, as they do the Stomach from the corrosive Humors. They allay the Pain of the Bowels, when fretted by acid or acrid Choleric Humors, supplying the want of the slimy Mucus natural to the Intestines. They perform the same Office in the Kidneys, Ureters and Bladder, when irritated by a sharp Salt and acid Urine, and make the Passages more smooth and slippery for the Stone or Gravel. They cool the feverish and scorbutic Blood by their crude watry Parts, check its violent Motion by abating its heat, and clogging its saline and acrid Particles by their Mucilaginous Gelly. They give therefore some degrees of Aliment, and support, when advised in Constitutions, emaciated by the sour or corrosive acrid Salts of the Blood. They are outwardly in Cataplasms, Fomentations, Oyls, Unguents *Anonyne* and *Emollient*, by relaxing the distended or contracted Fibres of the Membranes.

Juice of Liquorice, English and Spanish, three Pence and two Pence the Ounce. Scorzonera-Root, Sebestens, Fijubs, Pulp of Cassia, may be reckon'd at the same Price.

The watry Bitter.

Wild Succory, Fumitory, Burdock, Dandelion, Pellitory of the Wall, white Mullein, the great Houfeleek, Brook-lime.

They are useful in the Scurvy, when the Blood has its Salts too much volatiliz'd, when the Urine is of the high lixivious Color. They abate the Heat and Effervescence, and by mixing with the agitated Parts, make their Motions less violent.

Gum Arabic, of Cherry-Tree, Sarcocol, Dragons-Blood, are given to the same purposes, and to incrassate the Blood, by mixing their gummy Parts with it. The last is one Shilling the Ounce, the other are one or two Pence.

The sweet Oyly.

Oyl of sweet Almonds and of Linseed, at three Pence the Ounce, and *Oyl Olive* of two Pence. *Barley, Oats, &c.* to be boyl'd in Spring-water. These are Lenitive and Emollient and Temperate the Acidities and Saltness of the Blood, by affording the most soft and the sweetest Chyle. Their effects are visible in the Coughs from thin and sharp Defluxions, and the Pains attending the Stone and Gravel.

The *Fats and Marrows and Sperma-Ceti,* are us'd outwardly and inwardly to the same Purposes, of making the Fibres more soft, and
arresting

arresting the motion of the Salt and fretting acid Particles; the Dose of the last will be a Penny.

The vegetable Vomits are *Elder-bark* decocted. The Decoction of *Carduus*. The Infusion of *Squils* in Wine. The Leaves of *Asarum* juic'd or boil'd.

The Root *Ipecacuana*, the Dose of which is now Sold for three Pence.

The Purgers. *Manna*, at eight Pence the Ounce, the common Dose is double that Quantity, and is the dearest Medicin us'd in Physic. *Cassia*, four Pence the Ounce.

Aloes, after its prepar'd or cleans'd with Rose-Water, (or Spring-Water to as good purpose) is one Penny the Dose.

Mechoacan, at four Pence the Ounce makes many Doses, at the expence of one Farthing.

Rhubarb, is now sold at three Pounds ten Shillings the Pound, but the Dose in Powder to Children is of the value of two or three Pence.

Sena, at six Pence the Ounce, when taken in Powder, makes the Dose less than one Penny.

Falap, at one Penny the Dram, makes three Doses.

Scammony, corrected, and then term'd *Diagrydium*, at four Pence the Dram, is sufficient for six Doses.

Gambogia one Penny the Dram, *Elaterium* tho' of eight Shillings the Dram, the Dose being of few Grains is of low Value. That

That Nature of it self expels by its Vomiting and Purging, the most corrupt and almost poysonous Humors from the Stomach and Bowels, and Prevents or Cures the most dangerous Distempers, is the Subject of common Observation. That by the Artificial Vomits and Purges, the most dreaded Diseases of the Head, Breast and Belly, the most putrid Fevers, and the universal Corruptions of the Mass of Blood, are Remedied, is attested by all the Writers of Physic, and the Experience of all Times.

After the *Plants*, you may take a view of the Medicins, that are taken from *Animals*. One may expect, as from the fam'd, but unpracticable Transfusion of Blood, very great effects from them. But beside the Nourishment, which the Jellies from the Decoction of *Harts-horn* and *Ivory* afford, and their giving a slimy Moisture to the Throat in Catarrhs, and dulling the Acids by their Mucilage: They are made to supply, when calcin'd, the Place of fixt Salts, and to imbibe the Acidities of the Stomach, and ferment with those Acids, and consequently move the Blood into a Discharge of its Water by Transpiration, by Sweat or Urine. To this purpose the *Shells* of *Fishes* are us'd, and *Crabs Eyes* and *Crabs Claws*, *Cuttle Fish*, *Pearl*, *Mother of Pearl*, *Oyster-shells* and *Egg-shells*. The shavings of *Hartshorn* and *Ivory*, and both calcin'd, and the *Crabs Claws* and the *Mother of Pearl*, and the others, are of the lowest Rates, that one Penny purchases many Doses. If the

Crab's

Crabs Eyes are twelve Pence the Ounce, one Penny affords the Dose.

The *Bees*, *Millepedes*, *Snails* and *Earth-worms*, are bought in the Market, as cheap as the Herbs. The *Cantharides*, at one Shilling the Ounce, do not raise the Price of the *Blistering Plaister* above three Pence.

The *Sea* gives us the *white* and *red Coral*, and *Coralline* to the same uses, as *Pearl*; but they are more prevalent in subduing the Acids, and giving a stronger Tone to the Bowels, and the Blood in its Colliquations, in the Looseness, and Symptomatical Sweats. At Six Pence the Ounce, the Dose will be about two Farthings.

The *Earths* are *Bole-Armoniac*, *Chalk*, *Lemnian* and *Samian Earth*, *Ocher*, *Lime*, *Irish Slate*. That they imbibe the Acidities of the Stomach; gently ferment and expel the Serum by the Pores by Transpiration, and Sweat and Urine, and thence stop the Fluxes of the Bowels, and give a more firm Consistence to the Blood, and are therefore proper to check the colliquative Sweats of malignant Fevers, is evident from their frequent and successful Use. Their Prices are of the lowest degree, many Doses not making the expence of a Farthing.

The *Salts* are, *Salt*, *Niter*, *Vitriol*, *Alum*, *Salt Armoniac*, *Borax*.

Amber and *Sulphur*, and the *Stones*, the *Blood-Stone*, *Calamy-stone*, are of the lowest Value, only *Amber* may demand two or three Farthings for its Dose. *Antimony* at Eight Pence

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the *Pound*. *Iron* and *Copper* and *Lead* and *Tin*, will give their *Filings*, *Verdigreece*, *Tutty*, *Litharge*, *Cerufs*, *Minium*, and the other Preparations at less than *one Farthing* the *Dose*. *Quick-silver*, at *six Pence* the *Ounce*. The *Cinnabar* made in imitation of the *Natural* is *nine Pence* the *Ounce*. This admir'd Medicine shall make its *Dose* for *one* or *two Pence*.

You may despise and reject this natural Collection of Medicines, as Vile and Rustic, and believe nothing can be useful, which has not been improv'd by humane Industry. Providence gave to Mankind the Earth with all its Furniture, as a Munificent Donation of a confus'd untold heap of Riches, and left to him to dispose each part in its proper Place and Order; to cultivate the Fields, and plant them with the various Grains brought together of the several Kinds, most necessary to the support of Life; to observe and collect the Medicinal Herbs, when incidental disorders of Health require their assistance. The Labour of Man keeps the Channels of the River open, and by it drains the overflow'd and marshy Levels of the lower and richer Ground. She taught the Art of bringing her Stones and Wood together, and to fabric more commodious Habitations, than the Caves of the Mountains. She impresses by Instinct the use of the Waters of the Fountains and Rivers, the noblest and therefore the most common Liquor. She directs us to the gathering of the common Grains
and

and Fruits for Food. The Juice of the Grape was observ'd to be grateful to the Stomach, to raise the Spirits and recruit them in Faintness and Weariness. Bread was improv'd by grinding the Grain, and making it more easy to the Stomach by the Ferment of Leven, and the other Ferment of the Fire. But the Water and Wine are vitiated and deprav'd, if the natural Contexture and Mixture of the Parts shall be alter'd, and Bread is not capable of any farther Improvement. The distill'd Spirits, the chymical Oyl or the Extract of it would discover the vain Pretence of making it more Nourishing, or more Grateful.

But the divine Art has with so great Wisdom and Power prepar'd the Vertues of the Simples design'd for Medicins and the Cure of Diseases, That humane Industry can be only employ'd to find out the proper applications of them to the different Distempers. Who can justly conceive and sufficiently admire the innumerable Varieties of the Smells and Tasts of Plants, their Force and Power to exhilarate and revive the Spirits, warm and move the Blood, or cool the Flames of the burning and thirsty Fevers? Is there any one Plant, whose Mixture is not different from all the rest? Do they not vary more in the inward Compositions of their Principles, and the Virtues distinguishable by the Flavours and Tast, than the surprizing Colours and Figures of their Flowers and Leavs? The Colors and the discriminating Fashions of Plants, please and entertain the Eye, and make the Mind discern the wonderful

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derful Artifice of the Contriver of them. *Præsentem ostendit qualibet Herba Deum.* But the Physician who enters into them, and passes through all the Apartments from the Root to the Trunk, and Flowers and Seeds, discovers the thicker, gummy, and the watry Compositions, or the more subtil spirituous mixture in the Flowers and Seeds, ready to break forth and exert their Power to preserv and continue Life. All the Compositions are prepar'd there, all the Parts are brought together, which are useful for the design'd purposes of Cure. Can any Cordial rival the Generous Juice of the Grape with the help of the fragrant Spices, and Aromatics to be infus'd in it? Can any Chymical Oyls or Spirits pretend to compare with the active Parts of the Balsams and Gums, and the lively Spirits of the Flowers and Seeds, which are better preserv'd from wasting and Evaporation by the gumminess of the one and the Skins and Covers of the other, than the distill'd Spirits are preserv'd in the Viols? Does not the Juice of the Poppy give quiet and repose to the Spirits, which are offended at every artificial addition to it? The Vomits and Purgers want only our Care to apply them, to determine their Quantity in the Dose, and the Seasons of their Use. The Qualities of the Simples, which make so great an Impression on our Senses, will maintain and support the value of their Vertues, although by us suspected, when they are rashly given in Diseases, which are not capable of Remedy or Cure.

Cure. When they are misus'd by Ignorance of the proper Application, the Medicin is accus'd, or a Mixture of a confused number vainly presum'd to be able to out-do by pretended Art, the Preparations which the Hand of Nature had compounded. But in all Ages and at this time in the largest Empires, where Nature has not been deprav'd by Art, and in the most honest and successful Practice of Physicians in the use of the most experienc'd Remedies, the Simples have been and are now rely'd on, as the most innocent, and most prevalent, and most certain Medicins in all the disorders of Health. Men first brought together, and form'd into Societies for mutual defence against Robberies and Murthers from the Insults from abroad, are become the greatest Enemies to their own Species, turn their Rage one upon another. They Rob and Destroy by Methods unseen and unobserv'd by the Laws; under the cover of the most impudent Falshood and insnaring Pretences of mutual Friendship. The Ambition of Honor and Wealth, the Usage and Custom prevent and remove all Remorse and Reflection, and give the same unconcern'dness, which is seen in the Executioner, who takes away the Life of a Criminal, deliver'd to him by the public Justice. When then Nature has in every Plant contriv'd a wondrous Composition out of her Elements or Principles, distinguishable even by our dull Senses from every other, and commanded it to be given by it self, either in substance to be infus'd or boyl'd in the Stomach, or infus'd or

G 3

boyl'd

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boyl'd in Water or Wine, to be taken out unalter'd by the Liquid, and to be convey'd into the Stomach : The fraudulent Physician analyses and destroys it by turning it into a vappid insipid Water, and a stinking and burning Oyl, which the Patient must take, because the Simple is cheap, and the Art of Cheating could not be practis'd with it, either with Profit or Honor. On the other side, when the Divine Art has sublim'd her Spirits into the Flower and Seed, and has collected her Oyls in her Gums and Balsams, from one of which she promises Relief in every Disease ; the Crafty Physician puts many of them into one Mass and confus'd Composition. They either act with great Violence or by Correcting, as is pretended, Null and Destroy all the healing Powers of every Ingredient. The credulous and deluded Patient is Opprest and Cheated, when so many are brought together to assist him, and he parts with his Money with the greatest Pleasure, when he apprehends the Physician had suffer'd great Pains and Trouble in Contriving and Compounding the difficult Preparations.

Explanation of Terms.

Because the People imagine, that the various Preparations of the Shop import something very Mysterious, and conceit the Drug is metamorphos'd or chang'd in some wondrous manner, you may observe what are the Preparations so much surprizing, and which fill the Minds of
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the People with admiration of the greatest performances of Art. The Bark is said to be very effectual, when well *prepar'd*: And Pearl and Crabs Eyes and Coral are always directed, as *prepar'd* (they fancy) with wonderful Skill. Here is nothing else meant or understood but Powdering, very finely or more grossly, as the Physician designs the Drug shall sooner impart its Virtue, or that its Qualities shall move slowly, and therefore often to better purpose be thus convey'd to the Stomach and Blood, and Spirits. The more hard are ground on a Porphyry Stone, the others are beaten in a Mortar. The Direction of mixing Oyl, or something glutinous or mealy, as with Scammony, Agaric, Rhubarb or Camphire, is very easily understood: As is the covering the Mortar with a Cloath to prevent the loss of the subtil and volatile Parts, or to hinder their offending the Nose of the Labourer, who Pounds them.

The *Cutting, Brusling, Filing, Rasping, Herbs, Metals, Horns and Bones* is as easily practis'd, as apprehended.

Lotion imports making the Simple clean, free from Filth, or any unclean Mixture. It is either superficial, as you wash your Herbs for Sallads, or your Currants or Raisins: Or to remove any Impurities, which have been incorporated with the Drug. Thus Aloes, Opium, Galbanum, &c. are dissolv'd, strain'd and separated from their Grit and Foulness. When you conceive the Practice of straining Milk from Hairs, and melting Butter to make it more pure (as the

Fats of Animals are melted and strain'd to sep a rate the Skins and the Fibres) you will be Master of all this part of the Art.

The Earths, Litharge, Ceruss, and many others, are order'd to be wash'd, and by too much Care are rob'd of the Parts from whence they derive their Virtues.

Infusion, or making the *Tinctures*, imports nothing more, than *Steeping* the Drugs in a proper Menstruum or Liquor, which without Heat is able to Extract its Virtue. Some are to be steep'd in Spring Water, others in Wine or Vinegar, or Oyl or the Spirits. If the parts of the Drug are not separable by the Menstruum it self, it must be actuated by Heat, of which the several Degrees are adapted to the weakness of the Liquor, or the closeness of the Drug, as the warmth of the Sun, the Baths of Water, or the Heat of Sand, and this last of several Degrees.

Decoction or *Boyling* is us'd to the Roots, Barks or Woods, &c. with Water, made more penetrating with Vinegar or Wine, or a Chymical Salt, and is to be adjusted to the condition of the Simple. And that the more spirituous Part may not be lost, the Vessels are order'd to be clos'd. All these Preparations are known in the Kitchen, but are not dignify'd there with any mysterious Titles.

From the *Infusions* or *Decoctions* the *Extracts* are made, by decanting the Liquor, and evaporating the thinner Parts to the consistence of Hony.

Humectas

Humectation and *Maceration* of the Ingredients afterwards to be boiled are now rejected, because the force of the Fire in a Moment opens the Body more, than the needless Infusions of many Hours.

The broiling and roasting of Rhubarb, and of Opium are out of use, because the Medicin may become useless upon the pretence of making it milder.

By *Calcination* nothing more is meant than burning in the open Fire Plants, Shells, Bones or Horns, or Alum, Vitriol, Steel or Niter; either to extract the fixt Salts, or evaporate the oily Parts of animal Substances, that the Earthy remaining may imbibe the watry or acid Humors, or to dismiss the Water, by which the Salts are CrySTALLIZ'd.

Dissolution is design'd to make more gross and solid Bodies more Liquid, that they may be mixt in the forms of Medicins, and be more readily dissolv'd in the Stomach. Thus Resins or Gums are dissolv'd in Water, Wine, Spirits or Oyls.

Colation and *Filtration* separate the thinner from the more gross and impure Parts, by straining through Woollen, Linnen, Papers.

Despumation and *Clarification* are made, either by taking off the Scums, or collecting the flying Lee with the white of an Egg, or by expecting till the more heavy Parts are fallen to the bottom of the Vessel.

That Juices, Oyls of Seeds must be express'd by the force of the Hand, or the stronger of the

the *Press*, is as obvious by the Practice of the Kitchen, as the different manners of sifting the finer Powders.

Distillation and *Sublimation* separate the finer more volatile Parts, rais'd by the Heat, and forc'd onward, till they condense in the Head of the Vessels (more remote and therefore cooler) in the form of Flowers or volatile Salts, or they pass on into an oblique Receiver, more cool, because it is more distant from the Fire. The Degrees of the Fire are easily learnt. Some require the least Degree, others the more vehement; both are to be govern'd with respect to the Spirits or Salts, or Oyl to be separated from the watry or earthy Part: That the too intense Heat may not burn or taint the Water, or break the Vessel, and that the too remiss may not leave behind a large part of the Spirits, Salts or Oyls.

All these various Methods of *Separating* by *Distilling*, *Boiling*, *Infusing*, are as easily Practis'd by the *Servants*, as the *Electuaries*, *Syrups*, *Confections*, *Trochs*, *Pills*, *Unguents* and *Plaisters* are now the Entertainment of private Families in the Country, who bestow their Care and Medicines on their distemper'd Neighbours.

PREPARATIONS

Galenical and Chymical, now in use, with the Prices in the Apothecary's Shop.

IN the View which will be made of the *Distill'd Waters*, and the Compositions and the *Chymical Preparations* contain'd in the *London Dispensatory*, you will be surpriz'd that so large a Number are condemn'd by the present Neglect and Disuse. From the Goodness and Prices of these retain'd in the present Practice, you will observ, That they are sufficient to amuse the People, and support their Reputation by the Rates they are valued at when Mixt, and hid from the Knowledge of the Patient in the Dose, and cover'd by the Affected Encomiums of the Terms of Art in the Bill.

The Simple Waters.

Of these *Waters*, *One Hundred and Fifty* are appointed to be *Distill'd*. The greatest part of them are not now prepar'd. The Physicians
are

are very often passing their Censure upon them, that they are of no Use, but to increase the Bulk of the Julep mixt with the *Hot* and *Compound Waters*. The *Milk Water* is now usually order'd for that Design, and because as much Mony can be procur'd from the Patient for it, as from all the vast Varieties of the others; this in the usual Practice almost supplies the Place of all the others.

They Corrupt in a little time, which they discover by their being Musty or mothery: Others are kept open and unstop'd, and presently lose all the small Vertues, they are pretended to have at their first drawing. They are as Cordial and Spirituous, as the Water stagnating in the Ditch, or as dead Bear, or Wine, which has some Months been expos'd to the Air.

All the *bitter* and *restingent* Plants cannot communicate any Vertue to the *Water*, for these Qualities are not to be forc'd to rise when distill'd in their own Juice, or Water or Wine, as *Rhubarb*, *Aloes*, *Falap*, will not give a Water impregnated by *Distillation* with their purgative Qualities.

The *cooling Acid* Plants will not make the Water of any use to cool or extinguish the Heat of Fevers. The Water will be heated by the Fire, and cannot pretend to equal the *Water* from the Spring.

The *Mucilaginous* Plants have their *Gelly* broken by *Distilling*, and are as useless, as the formerly pretended *Waters* from *Snails* or *Vipers*,
or

or from the *Flesh* of *Capons* and *Pheasants*.

As they are not able to preserv themselves many Months, they are by being Elementary and Simple without Mixture, ungrateful, vappid and paling to the Stomach. They remain there Crude and Oppressive, and cannot afterwards move themselves from the Blood, neither by Sweat or Urine.

The *Aromatic* and *Acrid*, and the *Hot Scorbutic Plants*, and the Fetid will make the Simple Water tast a little of those Qualities. But they are an Amusement and Imposition, and do not equal either in Smell, Tast or Vertue, the *Tincture* of these Plants made by *Infusion* either *Cold* or with *Heat*, in the Water of the Spring.

The late corrected *Dispensatories* of *Holland* and *Paris* advise but few Simple Waters, as of *Carduus*, *Fennel*, *Hyssop*, *Marjoram*, *Baum*, *Spear-Mint*, *Parsly*, *Penny-Royal*, *Rue*, of the Flowers of *Lavender*, *Roses*, and the *Lime-Tree*. If you add *Orange-Flower-Water*, of *Camomil-Flower*, of *Cowslips*, *Elder-Flowers* and *red Poppy*, *Meadow-Sweet*, *Black-Cherries*, *Mugwort*, you will have a large Collection to please your Fancy in Compound-ing Juleps; but the Stomach, the Blood and Spirits shall be better pleas'd and strengthened with the *Infusions* or *Tinctures* of them made in the Water of the Fountain.

The Simple *Milk Water* may be drawn sweet and well scented at any time of the Year, to serv as a Vehicle for the other Waters of the stronger sorts, or to receiv any *Spirits*, *Tinctures*, or *Oyls dissolv'd in Sugar*. The

The *Price* of all, except two of them, is very *Low*, being bought at *six Pence* the *Pint*.

The Compound Waters.

There are *Twenty Eight* appointed. Whereof there are now in use those of *Gentian*, *Wormwood*, *Angelica*, *Horse-Radish*, *Peiony*, *Plague-Water*, *Hysterical*, *Mirabilis*, *Stevens's*, of the *Earth Worms*, *Snails*, *Treacle-Water*, the *Bezoardic*, and of *Lavender*. They are sold in the Shop at *Two Shillings* the *Pint*, except the *Two* last at a greater Value, but you may compute your Expence (if you will Charge your Self with more than one *Penny* at a time) by the number of the *Ounces* you will take.

They are now made of the *Spirits* of *Melazes* or *Mault*, instead of *Spirit* of *Wine*, the Differences of which are not yet fully determin'd, but they give you no part of the *Vertues* of many of the *Ingredients*, and of the others only a small part of the *Oyl*, which being divided by the *Spirits* offend the *Stomach*, and raise the *Wind* and *Flatulencies*, which the *Juleps* are taken for and pretend to subdue.

The Spirits.

They are the *Spirits* of *Melazes* and *Mault* Distill'd from *Wormwood* and *Angelica*, *Baum*, *Mints*, *Rosemary Flowers*, *Clary*, *Caraway Seeds*, *Juniper-Berries*, the *Peels* of *Citrons*, *Oranges* and *Lemmons*.

They

They are Sold at *Two Shillings* the *Pint*, and warm the *Julep* and the *Stomach* in small *Quantities*. But the *Tinctures* of them in Simple *Milk Water* or *Wine*, or the *Spirit of Wine* will afford a *Cordialness*, which will revive the *Spirits* and the *Blood*, and support the *Stomach* much longer, and prevent the necessity of returning so soon to the use of them.

The Tinctures.

The *Tinctures* of *Saffron* and *Castor*, are Sold, the first *six Pence*, the other *one Shilling* the *Ounce*, in which there are *Five hundred* and *sixty Drops*, which discovers the *Price* of *Twenty*, *Thirty* or *Forty Drops*.

Medicated Wines.

The *Steel Wine* is at *three Shillings* the *Pint*, the other are *disus'd*.

The *Vomitive Infusion* at the same *Price*.

Medicated Vinegars.

There are *Seven* appointed, but they are now neglected, because the strong *Acid* of *Vinegar* depresses and destroys the *Vertues* of the *Aromatic* and *volatile Plants*, and is of a *Quality* directly opposite to these *Herbs*, which overcome the sharp *Humors* in the *Stomach*, and raise the heat and ferment of the *Blood*.

Decoctions.

The *Decoction* of *Epithymum*, and the *Traumatic* or *Vulnerary*, are not now Esteem'd, the latter giving place to the *Decoctions* of the *Woods*, in which fewer Ingredients are Prescrib'd to better purpose.

The common *Decoction* for *Glysters* is made of the most common Herbs and Flowers and Seeds.

The *Pectoral Decoction* is made of the cheapest Ingredients, as is the Purging *Decoction* of *Ge-reon*, and the *Stomachic bitter Infusion* without, or Purging with *Sena*. The trouble of the Boyling makes in these the greatest Pretence to the *Price*.

The Simple Alterative Syrups.

There is a large *Rabble* of about Forty of these brought together. The modern Practice has disbanded the greatest part of them.

They are hardly allowable in the *Practice* of *Physic*, being made of *Sugar*, which is clogging and windy in the Stomach, fermentative in the Bowels, and the greatest corrupter of the Blood, even in Health, if too often us'd.

They are recommended for this Reason, that a Powder or other less pleasant Ingredient may be cover'd, and better swallow'd in a Syrup.

Their

Their softness and sliminess makes them tolerable in small Quantities in the Distilling sharp Catarrhs, and the fretting of the Salts or Gravel in the Kidneys and Bladder, but there are other Medicines more beneficial and less injurious, than Syrups will prove, if too long continu'd.

The Heat of the Fire evaporates and wastes the Vertues of the volatile and finer parts of the Cordial and Spirituous Simples.

The effects of the *Bitter* Medicines are destroy'd by the *Sweetness* of the *Sugar*.

The *Astringent* are made of no use from the *Laxative* and *Purging* Qualities of the *Sugar*.

The stronger Acids and the strongest Mixtures of the Spicy and Aromatic, will retain their Tasts and their Powers; but all the other are overcome and subdued by this vegetable Salt, as Flesh is corroded, and wasted by lying (in the long Voyages) many Months in Salt.

There are now in use, *Rasberries*, dry'd *Roses*, *Ground Ivy*, *Vinegar*, *Barberries*, *Maiden-Hair*, *Clove-July-Flowers*, *Red-Poppies*, *Balsamic*, *Pomegranates*, *Quinces*, of the Juices of *Citrons*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, and their *Peels*, *Cinamon*, *Coral*.

They are us'd in Juleps to give the Colour, but the Eye of the Attendant is more pleas'd than the Palate or Stomach of the Patient, who, especially in Fevers, nauseates the fulsome Sweetness of many of them.

They are sold at Four Shillings the Pint, except *Coral*, *Cinamon*, *Quinces* and *Balsamic*, which are something dearer. You may observe there

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are

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are Thirty two large Spoonfuls in a Pint, and consider how many you will take to make the Expence troublesom to you.

The Compound Alterative Syrups.

Of these there are *Forty* Prescrib'd, but only *Twelv* are now retain'd in Service, viz. of *Gum Ammoniac*, *Mugwort*, *Betony*, *Quinces*, *Fujubs*, *Poppies*, *Baum*, *Mint*, *Myrtle-Berries*, *Moufear*, *Peiony*, and of the *five Roots*.

They are as uselefs, and are as hurtful as the Simple Syrups, and may have good Effects, when they are given with another very good Medicin.

They are sold at the same Rates with the other.

The Purging Syrups.

There are *Ten* Compound purging Syrups appointed, which, with many of the Simple, have given place to two or three.

Most of them lose all their Vertue, before the Seasons of making them return, as the Syrup of *Peach Flowers*, and *Roses Purging*, and *Violets*. The powerful Quality of the *Buckthorn* supports it against the *Sugar*. This is sold at two Pence the *Ounce*, as the *Roses* and *Violets* are at three Pence, and that of *Peach-flowers* six Pence, as of *Rhubarb*, when the Price is dear. But this of *Rhubarb*, and the Syrup of *Sena*, which may be made at all Seasons, will make the other, which

which are more corruptible, unnecessary and diffus'd.

The Honies.

There are *Sixteen* of these ; but we only use that of *Rasberries* and *Roses* in *Gargarisms*, and the *Simple Oxymel*, and with *Squills* at three Pence the *Ounce*.

Juices evaporated to the consistence of *Hony*.

There are *Twelv* of these *Robs*, but that of *Quinces* and *Elderberries* are at this time only Esteem'd. The Prices, as of the *Syrups*.

Lohocs.

There are *Nine* of these *Mixtures* made with *Syrups* and *Hony*, but the *Healing Lohoc* only retains its Use. The Price about two *Shillings* the *Pound*.

Roots and Peels, and Flowers condited.

A very large Catalogue of these is order'd to be Preserv'd by *Sugar*, but this belongs rather to the *Confectioners Trade*, of whom they are all usually Bought. The Physicians advise them chiefly to cover an unpleasant Medicin. The *Sugar* destroys the Vertues of all of them, which are not strongly Tasted or *Aromatic*. Those of

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most Use are *Eryngo-Roots*, *Angelica*, *Elicampane*, *Ginger*, *Zedoary*, the *Peels* of *Citrons*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, and some of the *Seeds*.

The *Prices* do not much exceed the *Value* of the *Sugar*. When you *Estimate* their use in *Physic*, you must observe how much of the *Flavor* or *Tast* remains.

The Conservs.

Of the *Forty Eight* these only have any *Value* at this time, viz. of *Wormwood*, *Scurvygrass*, *Eyebright*, *Flowers* of *Betony*, *Borage*, *Marigolds*, *Clove July-Flowers*, *Rosemary*, *Cowslips*, *Damask* and *Red Roses*, *Sage*, *Lilly* of the *Vallies*.

The *Herb* or *Flower* is only the fourth part of the *Mixture*. When you have consider'd after *Tasting* it, how long the tender *Flower* shall retain any *Goodness*, when it has lain salted in so much *Sugar*, you may judge if they are as useful, as they are dear. You may *Purchase* any one from one *Penny* to two *Pence* the *Ounce*, except *Rosemary-Flowers*, and the *Lilly* of the *Vallies* at four *Pence*.

There are some *Authors*, who have accus'd all the *Medicins* made with *Sugar*, and earnestly argued their *Expulsion* or *Banishment* out of all the *Dispensatories*. It would prove a very difficult *Task* to answer the *Arguments* of that side, and defend the *Syrups*, either *Simple*, *Alterative*, or *Compound*, or *Purging*, or the *Conditioned*, or the *Conservs*, from being concluded *Superfluous* and *Useless*, except in the little *Quantities*,

cities, when they are Vehicles to receive and convey the good Medicines with less Disgust, thro' the Mouth into the Stomach.

Sugar of Pearl.

It may be only observ'd, That in a *Dram* of it there are only *three Grains* of the *Pearl*.

The Powders.

There are Prescriptions of *Thirty Three Powders*. The now us'd are the *Aromatic* with *Roses*, about six Farthings the *Dose*. The *Gascon Powder*, worth about two Farthings the *Dose*, if you take it without *Bezoar* and *Pearl*, which add nothing to its Vertue, and to its Price only three or four Pence.

The *Powder* of *Arum Root* at one Penny the *Dose*, as is the *Compound Orris*. That of *Ambergreese* is four Pence or six Pence the *Dose*, but when its appointed without the offensive and disturbing Perfume, one Penny the *Dose*, as is the *Roses* of the *Abbot*. The *Powders* of *Gum-Tragacanth*, and the three *Sanders* and *Haly* are made almost of the same Ingredients, to which *Sander Powder* may be added on the occasion, and are worth one Penny the *Dose*.

The Purging Powders.

They are made of *Sena*, and the Spices to warm the Stomach, and are pretended to prevent

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Gripping, but the value of the *Sena* is not more than two Farthings the *Dose*, and the Spices are of equal Dearness, with those of the Kitchen. Of the five Purging Powders only one is of general Use, the other are either little different, or may be improv'd with *Diagrydium* in the Proportion judg'd necessary. The *Powder* is one Penny the *Dram*.

The *Warwic-Powder* may be Vomitive when kept too long from the *Diaphoretic Antimony*, and is worth one Penny the *Dram*.

The Electuaries.

Of *Twenty Seven*, none are us'd but the *Confection of Chermes*, the *Dose* three Pence: Of *Sassafras*, the *Dose* below a Penny: Of *Bay-Berries*, at two Farthings: Of *Hyacinth*, an absurd Composition of *Stones*, at three Pence. The *Treacle* of the *Four Ingredients*, below one Farthing. *Venice-Treacle*, *Diascordium*, *Mithridate*, *London-Treacle*, *Philoneum Persicum* and *Romanum* are but one Penny the *Dose*.

Electuaries Purging.

Of the *Twenty five*, *Seven* are retain'd. *Caryocostinum* is sold at six Pence the *Ounce*. *Diaprunum*, at three Pence. *Catholicon* at the same; as *Hamech* and *Lenitive*, and of the *Juice of Roses*. *Hiera Picra*, at eighteen Pence the *Ounce*, and is in the *Dose* about two or three Farthings.

Purging Pills.

There are the Receipts of Thirty Three. The *Aleophangine*, *Aloes Rosata*, the greater and lesser *Cochy Pills*, of the two Ingredients, the *Fetid*, *Mastic*, of *Rudius*, *Ruffus*, the *Stomach Pill* with the *Gums*, of *Amber*, *Tartar* are sold at four Pence the *Dram*. and at a lower Price in a larger Quantity.

The Opiate Pills.

The *Styrax Pills* and *Laudanum* are of the lowest Value ; the first of five or ten Grains, the other of one or two make the Expence of two Farthings.

The Trochs.

They are design'd to preserv the *Powder*, they chiefly are made of, from Exhaling their Vertues. They are mixt with *Gums dissolv'd*, or *Syrups* or *Sugar dissolv'd*. Of the *Thirty Two* the *White* and *Black* are sold at two Pence the *Ounce* : The *white Trochs* of *Rhases*, at one Penny the *Dram*. Of *Winter-Cherries*, *Amber*, *Gordonius*, *Myrrh*, *Hysteric*, at two Pence the *Dram*.

Oyls by Expression.

The *Oyl* of *Sweet* and *Bitter Almonds*, and *Linseed*, are three Pence the *Ounce*.

Of *Mace*, *Nutmegs*, are four Pence the *Dram*.

Simple Oyls by Infusion and Decoction.

Of almost *Forty* the present Practice contents its self with the Oyl of *Roses*, *Wormwood*, *Chamomil*, *St. Johnswort*, *Jasmin*, *Earth-worms*, *Myrtleberries*, *Water-Lillies*, *Rue*, *Savin*, *Elder-Flowers*, which are sold at two Pence the *Ounce*.

The Compound Oyls.

Of *Twenty Three* two only remain in Use, the *Exeter* and *Compound St. Johnswort*, at two Pence the *Ounce*.

Lucatellus's Balsam, at four Pence the *Ounce* makes the *Dose* two Farthings.

Balsamum Polychrestum, at eighteen Pence the *Ounce*, if the *Sarsa* shall be rejected as an useless *Ingredient*, the *Gum Guiaci* being a very cheap *Medicin*, will afford the *Dose* at one Penny.

The Unguents.

Of *Thirty* about *Twelv* are us'd at the Rate of two Pence the *Ounce*, some a little dearer.

The more Compound Ointments.

Of *Twenty Five*, *Seven* are made and sold at the same Price.

Plaisters.

There are *Fifty One* Prescrib'd, but only *Sixteen* are thought useful or necessary. They are sold at two Pence the Ounce, except the *Blistering Plaister* at three Pence, and the *Oxyrocenum* at eight Pence.

The Oyls by Distillation.

They are of *Wormwood*, four Pence the *Dram*: Of *Marjoram*, of *Mint*, of *Sage* and *Savin*, eight Pence the *Dram*; of *Rue*, *Lavender*, *Chamomil-Flowers* one shilling the *Dram*.

The Oyl from the *Seeds* of *Anise*, *Caraways*, *Fennel*, *Juniper-Berries* are *Three-Pence* the *Dram*, Of *Cloves* *Eight Pence*.

The Oyl of *Rhodium* at *three Shillings* the *Dram*, of *Sassafras* *Three Pence* the *Dram*; of *Cinamon* *two Pence* a *Drop*.

The Oyl of *Guaiacum* is *six Farthings* the *Dram*, of *Amber* *two Pence*.

The *Dram* of Oyl contains *One Hundred Drops*. They are very volatile, Hot, or rather a Flame Condens'd, and are therefore advis'd in *Boles* or *Fuleps*, being dissolv'd by Sugar, in the small Proportion of *One Two* or *Three Drops*.

The Doses therefore of all these Oyls except that of *Cinamon* are of the lowest Value imaginable. You may use them often within the Expence of a Penny.

You may run over the vast Numbers of these Galenical Preparations and Compositions, as they are improperly styl'd. They are almost Seven Hundred, to be kept till they corrupt, and be view'd as the old rusty and rotten Weapons of an antient Armory. They are now reduc'd to, and the Shop is suppos'd to be furnisht with about one hundred and fifty. But if the insipid Simple Waters, and the fiery ungrateful Compound Waters shall be thrown aside; and Simple Milk Water, with five or six Cordial Tinctures shall be kept for use, and the other Tinctures appointed by the Physitian, with respect to the Circumstances of his Patient: If only three or four Syrups, and Con-fervs, and Powders, and Pills, and Oyls, and Oynments, and Plaisters in that Number, in imitation of the Prudence and Integrity of the foreign Physicians, who have contracted their Dispensatories, shall be order'd in the most rational and efficacious Forms, to receiv the Additions of all the natural Powders, Balsams, Gums or the Chymical Medicins; The Apothecary will have his Trouble and Expence very much lessen'd, the Patient will have his Diseases much sooner Cur'd and his Life much better preserv'd.

The Chymical Medicins.

They are the remains of a prodigious Number of Chymical Preparations, which have been, after they had deluded and destroy'd the
greatest

greatest Numbers of the afflicted with all the different Distempers, reserv'd as the most Innocent or the most Useful.

They are of great Use in the Hands of a Physician, who knows what effects they will have in small Doses on the Somach, the Spirits and the Blood.

Their Uses are very considerable to Amuse the Minds of the People, with an assur'd Expectation of Relief from the Magnify'd pretended Powers of the Preparations by Fire against all the Feebleness of the Spirits, and the last concluding Coldness of Death. And their Titles are very necessary to keep up the Fallacy of the Dearness of Medicines: Every Chymical Grain or Drop are the Bezoar and the Pearl, to deceiv the People into an Opinion of their Value.

But you will be able to Comprehend, That the Price of the Dose of *Manan* will furnish you with Twenty Doses of many Chymical Medicines, and those too the most valued and admir'd for their Goodness and Effects.

The *Spirits* and *Tinctures* afford from the Ounce Four Hundred and Fifty Drops. If they are advis'd to Ten, Fifteen or Twenty Drops in one Dose, you will discern, whether your Cost rises to the Value of a Farthing.

The Spirits.

Spirit of Hartshorn, One Shilling the Ounce.

The volatile Oleose Spirit, the Spirit of Salt Armoniac Distill'd with Salt of Tartar, the same Price.

The Acid Spirits.

The Spirits of Niter, Salt and Vitriol, and Sulphur plain, and the Spirit of Tartar, are each Six Pence the Ounce; or Dulcify'd, one Shilling.

The Vinous Spirits.

Spirit of Wine rectify'd, three Pence the Ounce.

Hungary-water, and Spirit of Saffron, and that of Castor, one Shilling the Ounce.

The Tinctures.

The Tinctures of Castor, Saffron, Steel, Salt of Tartar, the Elixirs Proprietatis, are of one Shilling the Ounce.

The Tinctures of Myrrh, Balsam of Sulphur with Turpentine, and the Sacra with Spirit of Wine, are but eight Pence the Ounce.

The Tinctura Sacra with Sherry or White-wine are three Pence.

The Tincture of Opium, or Liquid Laudanum, with Spirit of Wine or Canary, are of the value of one Shilling the Ounce, and of a Penny the Dose.
The

The volatile Salts.

Are of *Hartshorn*, *Sal Armoniac* and *Amber*, at one *Shilling* the first, and six *Pence* the second the *Ounce*. The last is of one *Shilling* the *Dram*. If the *Dose* in this shall be two *Pence*, the two other may be computed at two or three *Farthings*.

The Flowers.

Those of *Sal Armoniac*, are one *Shilling* the *Ounce*. Those of *Sulphur* one *Penny*. Those of *Benjamin* two *Shillings* the *Dram*. The *Dose* of the last may be four *Pence*, of the first one or two *Farthings*, the other, as the greatest Part of the most useful Medicins, afford many *Doses* at the Expence of a *Farthing*.

The fixt Salts.

The fixt Salt of *Tartar* six *Pence*, and *Wormwood* and *Broom* are at one *Shilling* the *Ounce*, and are of the number of the *Penny Doses*

Calcin'd Harts-horn and *Ivory*, may be plac'd with those at one *Penny* the *Ounce*, the latter at thrice as much. They make the white *Decoction*, which can be lessen'd in its value, from no other regard, but its *Cheapness*.

The Salts.

Niter purify'd and *sal Prunella*, at one or two Pence the Ounce, make the Dose very much below a Farthing.

The Salt of *Vitriol* at nine Pence the Ounce, makes the Dose about one Penny.

Creme of Tartar, at two Pence the Ounce, is one of the Farthing Doses.

The Salt of *Lead*, at one Shilling the Ounce, is in the Dose very Cheap, being given to eight or ten Grains.

The *Tartar Vitriolate* is six Farthings the Dram.

The *Tartar* with *Steel*, at one Penny the Dram, serves for three Doses or more.

The Extracts.

That of the *Bark*, is six Pence the Dose.

That of *Saffron*, about six Pence. Of *Gentian*, Centry, three Pence the Dram.

The Resins.

Those of *Jalap* and *Scammony*, at nine Pence the Dram, the sixth part of which may be the Dose, but the Resin of *Guaiacum* is cheaper.

The Preparations of Antimony.

Bezoar mineral, at nine Pence the Dram, or two Pence the Dose.

Diapho-

Diaphoretic Antimony, at two Pence the Dram, makes three Doses.

Emetic Tartar, at one Penny the Dram, makes 6 or 8 Doses.

The Powders of Mercury.

Æthiops mineral, at two Pence the Dram, makes five or six Doses.

Cinnabar at two Pence the Dram, makes 4 or 6 Doses.

Calomel or *Mercurius dulcis*, at two Pence the Dram, makes three or four Doses.

The *White Precipitate*, and the *Red*, and the *Turbith* of two, three and four Pence the Dram, make about eight or ten Doses.

The Powders of Steel.

Steel prepar'd with *Vinegar*, or with *Sulphur*, three Pence the Ounce, the *Crocus Astringent* or *Aperitive*, three Pence the Dram. The Doses of all which are not of many Grains, or of the Value of one Farthing.

The Preparations of *Tin*, *Lead*, *Copper*, are of the vilest Prices.

You may place your selves at the proper distance, and cast your Eyes upon all these Instruments of Life and Death, which are every one able to save, and every one able to destroy. They are cheap enough to be given to the Poor, and in the Hands of an Artist, are able to impoverish

rish the Rich and Wealthy. You may imagine you are with the *Contemplantes* of *Lucian*, the Gazers on and Observers of Mankind. *Mercury* and *Charon* had rais'd many high Mountains upon one another; from the Top of the last, they saw Men at a distance like Ants, and the other smaller Insects, running here and there in great Hurry, cheating and stealing from one another, Killing and Destroying under the Masks of Sincerity and Friendship; in other Places Robbing and Murthering in the less brutish and less pernicious Appearances of War. And you may conceive how effectual these little Things are in the Hands of a careless Physician, and ignorant Empiric, by reflecting on the Fate of *Anacreon*. Our Mr. *Cowley* laments the Accident of his Death from a Grape-stone, and observes, that the left Hand of Death can act with it as powerfully, as the right Hand of *Jupiter* can dart his Lightning. That their Power is very great, when they are us'd as the Tools of Fourbery and Pilage, will appear to you, when you reflect on your many Experiences of two or three Penny worth of these, being convertible into so many Pounds or Guineas. 'Tis true, this must be done by Composition and Mixture, in which the cheap Ingredients are carefully hid. But two of them put together have the force of an Army. The two will perform as much as fifty, or a hundred collected together in one of the very old Medicins, or these, though neglected, of our more Modern Impostors of the last Age, because two or three will effect the great End of procuring the

the *Guineas*, as well in the Sum Total of the Bill.

These Simples and Preparations may be joyn'd and mixt together by any careful Hand, and by some innocent Vehicle rendred pleasant to the Stomach.

In which case, for general Instruction, we shall give a small Collection of Prescripts, useful in most common Cases, from the late excellent Collection of the very Learned Doctor *Fuller*. The Character of every one of them, is supported by his judicious Comment or Account of their Operations and Vertues. You will excuse the Handful now presented you, being directed to that well-stor'd Magazine of the best Prescriptions of the Modern Practice.

A small Collection of
P R E S C R I P T I O N S

Which may be Compounded
by the Family.

The Proportions of the Ingredients are not set down, because that must be regulated according to the Age and Constitution of the Patient. But your Physitian will readily acquaint you with it.

A Cephalick Draught.

Water of Black Cherry, of Rue, Peiony Compound, with Tincture of Castor and Spirit of Lavender, make a Draught to excite and actuate the Spirits. The Expence two Pence.

A Cardiac Draught.

Baum-water and Barly, Cinnamon and Plague-water, make a Draught to raise the motion of the Blood.

An Alexiterial Draught.

A milk-water, with Tincture of Saffron, and the Tincture of Contrayerva, to support the Spirits and Blood in malignant Fevers.

An Anti-Febrile Draught.

Damask Rose-water, Rhenish-wine, Juice of Orange, with Cinnamon-water ; to temperate the heat in Inflammations and bilious Fevers. These may be valued at one or two Pence a Piece.

To the same purpose Spring Water boyled, Syrup of Violets, or Wood-Sorrel, with some Drops of Spirit of Sulphur ; at a lower Price.

A restraining Draught.

The decoction of burnt Harts-horn, Mint-water, Cinamon-water, Syrup of dry'd Roses, Diascordium, make a Draught to moderate the violence of a Diarrhea, and Dysentery.

Milk-water, Barly, Cinnamon compound, Gentian and Wormwood, Syrup of Lemons, and Salt of Wormwood, with Liquid Laudanum, to cure violent Vomitings.

A Milk-water, Penny-royal, Hyssop, with Tincture of Liquorice and Saffron, and Oyl of Aniseeds dissolv'd in Sugar, to allay the hot sharp Defluctions. These do not exceed the price of the former.

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Red Poppy-water, and the Syrup with Sal-Prunellæ, to allay the Thirst and to abate the Pain in Pleurifies, of the lowest price.

Elder flower-water, Gentian and Earthworm-water, Tincture of Salt of Tartar, Spirit of Scurvy-grass and Elixir Proprietatis Tartariz'd to Correct the acid Humours of the Stomach.

Sherry, Mirabilis-water, Syrup of Quinces, Oyl of Cloves and Nutmegs, with *Venice-Treacle*, to strengthen the Stomach in the Vomiting and loss of Appetite, the Dose one or two Pence.

A Milk-water, simple Oxymel to Cool the heat of the Blood and promote Expectoration.

Juice of Cherries, Syrup of Clove-*July-Flowers*, Oyl of Nutmegs and Cloves, mixt with Sugar, make a Mixture to be taken to one Spoonful to revive in Faintings.

Cinnamon-water, Syrup of Myrtils, Bole Armoniac, Diascordium, Oyl of Cloves and Laudanum, to strengthen the Bowels, compose the disorders of the Spirits, and divert the Humors in violent purgings, to the Pores by sweating.

Red Coral powder'd, Salt of Wormwood, and Juice of Lemons, with strong Cinamon-water, against the most violent Vomitings, two or three Spoonfuls is the Dose. The Expence in these will be about a Penny.

Mixtures.

Water of Lime-Tree-Flower, Syrup of Stechas, Diacodium, Spirit of Sal Armoniac, to repress the violent Disorders of the Spirit, and discuss the Flatulencis in Convulsive Cases.

Tincture of *Asafetida*, of Galbanum, and Castor and Spirit Sal Armoniac, or Harts horn, Oyl of Amber; make a Mixture, of which twenty or thirty Drops to be given in the hysterical Disorders.

Oyl of Juniper-berries dissolv'd in the Yolk of an Egg, with Balsamic Syrup, one Spoonful, to be given in Colics, for the Stone or Gravel, to compose the flatulent Convulsions of the Intestines, and cleanse the Kidnies and the Ureters.

Oyl of sweet Almonds, Syrup of Althea, Barley-water, Sal Prunellæ, to Correct the pungent Salt Humours, and give a more free passage to the Urine.

Spirit of Scurvy-grass, of compound Lavender, of Castor, Elixir Proprietatis Tartaris'd, chymical Oyl of Sassafras, Nutmegs, Cloves. Thirty Drops in a proper Wine to attenuate the Blood, give a stronger Motion to the Spirits, and remove the Obstructions of the Nerves. The Dose not above one Penny.

Boles.

Gascon-Powder, Saffron powder'd, Syrup of the Rinds of Oranges, if without Pearl and Bezoar, the price may be two Pence.

Extract of Steel, Balm of Gilead, Conserv of red Roses, to strengthen the stomach, and make the Blood more florid. The price two Pence.

Rhubarb, Oyl of Cinamon, Diascordium; the fam'd Medicin in a Diarrhea. This may be valued at four Pence.

Powder of Jalap, *Mercurius dulcis*, Oyl of Anise-Seeds, Lenitive Electuary, the most efficacious Purge, at two or three Pence.

Root of *Virginia* Snakeweed powder'd, Venice Treacle, Oyl of Nutmegs, Liquid Laudanum, the most Alexipharmac Sweater, at two Pence.

The Conserv of red Roses, of Quinces, of Nutmegs condited, Syrup of Chermes, Syrup of Coral, Crocus of Steel, to prevent Abortion, at two Pence.

Conserv of red Roses, Diascordium, Bole, Dragons Blood, Pomegranate Flowers, Syrup of dry'd Roses, to the same purpose, at one Penny.

Mr. *Boyl's*, of the Seeds of white Poppies, of Henbane, Syrup of red Poppies, and Conserv of red Roses, to mollify and incrassate the sharp thin Serum in Spitting of Blood; two or three of these Boles are one Penny.

Conserv

Conserv of Rue, Venice-Treacle, Camphire, Oyl of Amber, in the disorder'd Motions of the Spirits, the Dose one Penny.

The Conserv of the Rind of Oranges, Ginger, condited, Sassafras Electuary, the Syrup of Chermes, chymical Oyl of Nutmegs, to warm and corroborate the Stomach, and raise the Motion of the Blood, the Dose one Penny.

Peiony Root powder'd, Cinnabar of Antimony, Nutmeg condited, compound Syrup of Peiony, Chymical Oyl of Rosemary or Sage, to confirm and raise the Spirits, the Dose two Pence.

Conserv of Wormwood, Crabs-Eyes, Chalk, Oyl of Mint, Syrup of Quinces, to correct the Crudities of the Stomach, when it Nauseates or Vomits; the Dose one Penny.

Conserv of red Roses, the Common Balsam of Sulphur, or Terebinthinate or with Aniseeds; in Catarrhs, when salt and sharp, the Dose one Penny.

Conserv of Rosemary flowers, Ginger condite, Millepedes powder'd, Orris-roots, Honey, to move the thick viscous Phlegm, and promote Expectoration, the Dose one Penny.

Sena powder'd, Creme of Tartar, Pulp of Prunes, Syrup of Roses solutive, the Dose one Penny.

Conserv of Wormwood, Scurvy-grass, Ginger, condited, Rust or Steel powder'd, Oyl of Cloves or Sassafras, Syrup of Orange Peel, to raise the Blood in Cachectical Diseases, the Dose one Penny.

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The Jesuits Powder, Japan Earth, Balsam of Peru, Oyl of Nutmegs, Syrup of red Poppies. In Agues, the Dose two or three Pence.

Conserv of Scurvy-grass, the Pulp of Currants, Arum Powder compounded, Winterane Bark, Oyl of Sassafras, Syrup of Elder. In the cold Scurvy, to invigorate the Blood, and expell its impurities by Perspiration and Urine.

Conserv of Hips and Wood-sorrel, red Coral powder'd and Ivery, and Harts-horn, Salt of Tartar, Syrup of Coral. In the hot Scurvy it temperates the Blood, the Dose of these one Penny.

Vomits.

The Emetic Infusion, or Turbith Mineral, or the Emetic Tartar with a Syrup, are each but one Penny the Dose.

Pills.

The Pills of Russus, Tartar, and Cochy may be improv'd with Calamel, Resin of Jalap and Scammony, and aromatiz'd with 2 or 3 Drops of a chymical Oyl, at the lowest Expence in the Dose, of one or two Pence.

Fetid Pills, Resin of Jalap, Castor, Salt of Amber, and Oyl of Amber, Spirit of Lavender compounded, propper to make Revulsions from the Brain in Lethargies, Palsies, &c. The Dose of these may be three Pence.

The Pills of the two Ingredients, with Mer-
curius

curius dulcis, Laudanum and Diacodium. In Colics, in the obstinate stoppage of the Intestines, the Dose two Pence.

Gambogia dissolv'd in Vinegar, Oyl of Juniper, Mithridate, for the Dropsy of the Belly, the Dose one Penny.

Bole Armoniac, Dragons-blood, red Coral, Amber, Mastich, Crocus of Steel, Oyl of Cinnamon, Turpentine, to cure Fluxes of the Bowels, and give the Blood a more firm Consistence. The Dose two pence with the Oyl, without it many doses at that Rate.

Millepedes, Gum Ammoniac, Flowers of Benjamin, Saffron powder'd, with Balsam of Peru, made up into a Mass of Pills with common Balsam of Sulphur to be us'd in Chronical and Scrophulous Coughs. The Dose may be valued at two Pence.

Gum Ammoniac, Aloes, Steel in Rust, or prepar'd with Juice of Lemons, Oyl of Anise-feed, Elixir Proprietatis to make up the Mass. They remove the Impurities from the Stomach, and make the Blood more Balsamic and Florid. The Dose at one Penny.

Root of Virginia Snakeweed, Contrayerva, Camphire, made into Pills with Diascordium, to be us'd in malignant Fevers. Many Doses do not Cost one Penny.

Crabs-Eyes, Sal Prunellæ, Salt of Amber, Mustard-Seed, Oyl of Anise-Seeds with Turpentine, to cleanse the Urinary Passages of Gravel. The Dose without the Salt of Amber will be a Penny, with it four Pence.

Chamomil

Chamomil Flowers, Diaphoretic Antimony, Salt of Wormwood, Gum Tragacanth dissolv'd in Chamomil Water to make Pills; of use in many intermitting Fevers. Many Doses cost not one Penny.

Flowers of Sulphur, Juice of Liquorice, Sugar-Candy, Balsam of Sulphur, are *Poterius's* Fam'd Pills in sharp and thin Catarrhs. The Dose not a Farthing

Savin powder'd, Dittany of Crete, Myrrh, Galbanum, Gum Ammoniac, Assa Fetida, with Syrup of Mugwort made into Pills, to revive the Motion of the Blood, and promote its Depuration. Many Doses cost not one Penny.

Cinamon, Nutmegs powder'd, Cloves, volatile Salt of Sal Armoniac, Oyl of Amber, made with Syrup of Chermes into Pills, to support and raise the Spirits in Faintings. The Dose one Penny.

Purging Potion.

Jalap Root powder'd, Ginger, Crème of Tartar in White-wine with Syrup of Buckthorn, worth two Pence, beside the Wine.

The Purging Syrup of Rhubarb.

Rhubarb powder'd one Ounce, Cinamon, white Tartar each one Dram, infuse them twenty four Hours in half a Pint of Spring Water, after straining add half a Pound of Sugar, to be gently heated into a Syrup.

The Purging Syrup of Sena.

Sena two Ounces, Anise-seeds and Rhenish Tartar each half an Ounce, Spring Water one Pint. Infuse them twelve Hours, then Boyl gently ; after straining add one Pound of Sugar to be heated into a Syrup. The Cost of this will be about eight Pence ; of the other, as the present Price of Rhubarb.

Balsamic Tincture.

Balm of Gilead, of Capivy, of Tolu and Peru, with Spirit of Wine, dissolve them in a moderate Heat. The Dose is thirty Drops in a proper Liquor, to heal the Lungs and the Passages of Urine, when corroded by the Saltness of the Humors. Infusions in Wine or Spirit.

Juice of Liquorice one Ounce, Cochineal two Scruples, to be digested in a Quart of Canary, to promote the Expectoration of Phlegm. Your Ingredients will cost you six Pence.

Gentian Root four Ounces, a Quart of Canary. The Infusion strengthens the Stomach, and removes Colical Pains, the Gentian costs four Pence.

Sena three Ounces, Rhubarb one Ounce, Scammony a Dram and half to be Infus'd in two Quarts of Spirit of Wine.

Rhubarb two Ounces to be Infus'd in a Quart of Canary or Spirit of Wine. The two fam'd Medicins in Colics.

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Of Sena two Ounces, Tartar three Drams, White-wine a Quart, with four Ounces of Spirit of Wine. Purging. The Ingredients ten Pence.

Two Ounces of Filings of Steel, the Juice of eight Lemons and Oranges; after twenty four Hours Infusion, add two Quarts of White-wine, with half an Ounce of Cinamon, two Drams of Cloves, one Dram of Mace. For opening Obstructions.

The Roots of Elecampane, Turmeric, Sugar and Currants each four Ounces, to be Infus'd in two Quarts of White-wine, for the Jaundice.

Scurvy-grass, Horse-radish-roots, Winterane-Bark, to be Infus'd in Sherry.

Of Cloves, Galingal, Cubebs, Mace, Nutmegs, Saffron, each one Dram, Cochineal half a Dram, to be Infus'd in three Pints of Canary.
Alexipharmaç.

An Aromatic bitter Decoction.

The Root of Calamus Aromaticus, Gentian, Galingal, Centry, Wormwood, Chamomil and Stechas Flowers, to be Boyl'd in a Quart of Water.

An Astringent Decoction.

The Bark of Pomegranate, Tormentil and Bristort Roots, with burnt Hartshorn in Spring-water.

A Cephalic Decoction.

Guaiacum, Sassafras, Peiony Root, Sage dry'd, Marjoram, Betony, Stechas Flowers. The low Prices will be observ'd from the Rates of the Ingredients.

The Scarlet Decoction.

Niter half an Ounce, Cochineal one Scruple. Boil them gently with a little Liquorish in three Pints of Spring-water, to be us'd in Inflammatory Fevers.

The Roots of Grass, Fennel, Parsley, each one Ounce, of *Dandelyon* two Ounces; of Currants one Ounce and an half, to be Boyl'd in a Quart of Water, adding two or three Drams of Sal Prunellæ, to be us'd in Pleurisies and the common Putrid Fevers.

For intermitting Fevers.

Chamomil Flowers two Ounces, Cochineal one Scruple: To be Boyl'd in a Quart of Water, adding two Drams of Salt of Wormwood. These three are of the lowest Value.

The Decoction of the Jesuits Powder.

Two Ounces of it to be Boyl'd in three Pints of Water to a Quart, with three Drams of Balsam of Tolu, and half a Dram of Cochineal.
This

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This may cure the Ague at the Expence of two Shillings.

The Decoction for a Loosness.

Boyl two Drams of Diascordium in a Pint of Spring-water, adding one or two Ounces of Cinamon-water, and Diacodium.

The Decoction for sharpness of Urine.

Gum Arabic three Ounces, Boyl'd in a Quart of Spring-water, adding four Ounces of Syrup of Althea,

A Tisane.

Pearl Barly, Raisins of the Sun, each two Ounces, Anise-Seeds two Drams, to be boyl'd in three Pints of Spring-water.

The Decoction for Malignant Fevers.

Serpentaria Root six Drams, Cochineal half a Dram, to be boyl'd in a Pint and half of Water, adding Venice-Treacle or Diascordium.

Temperating Decoctions in Fevers.

Pearl Barly one Ounce, Scorzonera Root two Ounces, Sorrel one Ounce, Wood-Sorrel one handful, in three Pints of Water to two, with Syrup of Lemons and Rasberries.

Tamarinds

Tamarinds two Ounces, Raisins of the Sun one Ounce, in three Pints of Water to two.

A Purging Ale.

The Roots of sharp Dock twelve Ounces, Polypody four, Horse-Radish two, Ground-Ivy, Water-Cresses, Brook-lime, Scurvy-grafs, each two Handfuls, Sassafras, Juniper-Berries, Coriander-seeds, Liquorice, each one Ounce, Sena six Ounces, Raisins ston'd half a Pound, for four Gallons.

The Infusion for Children.

Rhubarb powdr'd two Drams, Liquorice, Anise-seeds, each two Scruples, twenty Raisins ston'd in a Quart of small Beer.

The Emulsion most in use is made of blancht Almonds, Cucumbers and white Poppy-seeds, each half an Ounce, Sugar-Candy one Ounce. To these beaten to a Past, add a Quart of the Decoction of Barly.

Mixtures for a Cough.

The white Trochs and Powder of Haly, with Oyl of sweet Almonds and Syrup of Althea.

Conserv of Red Roses two Ounces, of Hips, one Ounce, *Lucatellus's* Balsam three Drams, with Syrup of red Poppies.

Syrup of red Poppies, Linseed Oyl each two

Ounces,

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Ounces, Oil of Anise-Seeds two Drops, Sugar-Candy three Drams.

Gargarisms in Fevers and Quinsies.

Decoction of Barley, Hony of Roses, with Sal Prunellæ, or Spirit of Vitriol, to give a sharpness.

After you have compar'd these three Catalogues of the Materials of Physic ; the first of Nature's furnishing ; the second of those which are now the Furniture of the Shop ; and the third the Decompositions or farther Compounding of some Natural, to be mixt with the Artificial, either to render them more grateful to the Patient, or to comply with the Prepossessions of the People, who are loath to part with the Abuses they complain of: And if you estimate in this Place your Expence, you will easily, or with the assistance of an Accomptant discover, that, after *Manna*, the dearest Medicin, all others which pretend to Exceed the Penny in the Dose, are compriz'd in a small number, because they are us'd in the Dose in the lowest Quantities of five, ten, twenty, or thirty Grains or drops. If *Castor* or *Pearl* shall be five Shillings the Ounce, you will have eight Grains for a Penny ; or if, as sometimes, seven Shillings, yet the Dose shall not amount to above three Pence. If twenty Shillings the Pound, as *Rhubarb* some time since, or *Cochineal*, you will have thirty two Grains for one Penny.

Penny. You may begin to apprehend, that Bezoar and Pearl, are not better than Crabs-Eyes and Coral. You may be inform'd, that Balm of Gilead will not serv you to as good purpose as *Lucatellus's* Balsam, or the finest Turpentine; and that Saffron and Salt of Amber are given in the Dose but to very few Grains: That the Syrup of Chermes will be offensive to the Stomach, if you take many Spoonfuls and repeat it often. You may then afford your regard to all the Flowers, Seeds, Leavs, Barks and Roots, to the Gums, Balsams, Alkali Powders, Earths, which have all distinct and specific Vertues prepar'd by the natural Chymistry, and discern, that if taken in substance, or cookt into any form, they will be in the Dose as low in their Prices, as there Powers have been rais'd by the Characters of their Cures of the most difficult Diseases. The Chymical Preparations are ready for immediate Use: The Spirits of all the Kinds, the Tinctures, the Oyls, the Salts in the few Drops or Grains, are below the least of our Coyn, if you will afford the Vehicle or Liquor to take them in, Simple Milk-water, or that of the Fountain, or Wine.

You may reflect on the Surgeons Applications to the various Cases he treats. Does he deny you the service of the most Sovereign and healing Plants, or Gums and Balsams, or Chymical Powders and Tinctures? Their Vertues are to pass into you from the Fomentations, Unguents, Plaisters, by the more numerous Passages of the Pores, and the Network of all the

Skin. The Circulation receives them, and carries them into every Part. They are apply'd sometimes to the divided Vein, or the wounded Nerv, and join themselves instantly with the Blood and Spirits. The Limbs might renew the old Quarel against the Stomach, if all the high priz'd Medicines were reserv'd for its use, and they, who labour to provide its daily Nourishment, were to be contented with the cheaper and the viler sort. But the Surgeon never Importunes you with the sudden rise of the Value of the Drug, and the Preparations of this or the other Remedy. You never blame or suspect him, that he is sparing in the use of them, when he suffers the Cataplasms or Plaisters to ly on the Tumour, or the Dressings in the Ulcers and Wound, till so many Hours are past.

Not many Years since, the Town had discover'd, that their topping Physicians ply'd all the Patients in all Distempers with one or other of the Five Remedies, the Bark, Steel, Opiates, the Preparations of Mercury, or the Acids. What Success they had, Time and the Grave have prevented the present Enquiry. Your Bills may have outliv'd the Treatment; but of the first you cannot expend more in the day than to the value of Six-pence; of the Steel two Pence; of the Opiates, about one Penny; of the Mercurial to the same Proportion. Nor will the *Acid* Method from the *Acid* Spirits, or White-wine Vinegar, or Creme of *Tartar*, or the neu-
tral

tral Salts exceed the Penny. The charge of the Juice of Citrons, Lemons and Oranges, may be computed by themselves.

You may, being now in Health, and having the perfect use of your Reason, adjust and determine the proportions of Medicins you will be able to bear in Sickness ; how many times in a day you will take the thirty Grains, and as many Drops of each respective Galenical or Chymical Preparation to raise your Heat and Thirst, and restlessness in a burning Fever. What advantage you may receive from the insipid distill'd Waters, or the frequent Doses with them of the hot compound Waters and Spirits. We will allow you frequent Draughts of the cooling and temperating Tisanes and Emulsions or the strengthening and gently warm Infusions or Decoctions. You shall have your Caudles with the sharp acidulate Wines, or the Canary-Posset. But if you are to be Heated and Sweated, You may consider how often you would take the dry Powders, or the restless volatile Spirits, or the chymical Tinctures, made with the Spirit of Melazes and Mault, of which you can bear only twenty or thirty Drops in the Dose. If you are to cool and extinguish the heat, how many Spoonfuls of the Juice of Citrons, Oranges or Lemons, and how many Drops and how often, of the Acid Spirits of Niter, Vitriol or Sulphur. If you use the more temperate Quenchers of the Fire of the feverish Blood, the Sal Prunellæ, or the Creme

of Tartar, You may consider, if you can expend in these one Penny-worth of either in the four and twenty Hours. You may debate with your self, how often you can use the Drops of Laudanum, or the spoonfuls of Diacodium.

When you Purge after your Recovery from your Fever, you may resolv, if you will have an Hypnotic at Night; (tho' you are dispos'd to Rest, and are prepar'd to Sleep from the Operation of the Medicin) that a larg part of the Matter secreted in the Bowels by the purgative Medicin, may be kept, and mixt again with the Blood, the Lacteals being ready in the Colon to receiv it.

We will comply with your Inclination to be frequently sipping your Medicins, if you labour under a general Corruption of the mass of Blood, and a depravation of its whole Mixture, when it is roapy, viscous, or watry, and dispirited, When it is Languid and cannot Ferment, or move its own internal Separations to refine it sel, viz. In the Cacochymies, Jaundice, Dropsies, or Rheumatisms: You must then live on your Physic, and return to it every Hour; but it must be of the Medicinal Aliments, or Alimentary Medicins, which shall at the same time alter and repair, subdue the Vitiated Juices and support the natural Crasis, which are all as cheap, as your simplest Diet. But, if your mind cannot be easy in the use of any vulgar Remedy, how long will you be able to bear the acid Spirits or the fixt Salts; the vinous Spirits or the Oyly, the volatile Spirits or the volatile Salts, without

out feeling more violent Symptoms, or having your Disease exchang'd for one more Greivous and Difficult ?

If you are inclin'd to resent the Refusal, and think your self worthy of the most pompous Preparations, you may recollect, and baffle your Prejudic'd Opinion in their Favour, by observing, that the best Advice and Success of the late Physicians, who have by their honest clandestine Artifices preserv'd you, have exploded that old Amusement and Cheat, and have Destroy'd, and Buried those Folio Prescriptions of Electuaries and Syrups, by which the Patients in the modish Usage of the times were oppress'd and destroyed.

The simple Tinctures of Opium, the Bark only prepar'd by its being Powder'd, the volatile Spirits and the Acid unmixt, the Rhubarb, Aloes, and the vomitive Infusion, the Decoction of the burnt Harts-horn, and the Tinctures of Gentian and the other Bitters singly, have made the Public sensible of the more certain effects of the natural Preparations. And the more intelligent discover their Doubt and their Fear, that the Efficacy of the Medicins does not depend on the larg numbers of the Ingredients. The crafty Age has wisely consider'd, that it is impertinent to take any other than the nearest way, and that a good Workman works by the fewest and the plainest Tools. For the People can be bubbled and brought to pay the highest Prices for the little Doses, upon the assurance of Bezoar and Pearl being put in-

to every one of the Boles, and by hearing and reading the astonishing Names and Titles given to all the other Forms in the Bill. This Method effects the great Design, as well, as if the Remedy took up one whole day to collect and dress the Ingredients, and the Labour of another in the Composition.

'Tis to *Chymistry* we ow the late Discovery, and to Experience from her Advice, the most compleat and most certain Knowledg of the sure effects of the more simple Medicins. Nature lays open by Her the Principles and compounding Parts of all the vegetable and animal and mineral Substances, as she does by Anatomy, the Figures, the Places and the Uses, of all the Organs of the Animal Bodies.

She has, being practis'd by Gentlemen of Honour, and Physicians of Integrity, Expos'd the impudent Presumptions, and the fraudulent Exactions of all the Chymical Impostors, hardened by the heat of their Furnaces. She glories in her separations of the Spirits from mineral Salts, and the other from Animals, and in her admirable Preparations of the Metals. But she confesses that the Animal Alkalis are destroy'd by her, when converted into useless Magisteries and Precipitates; and that the Earths when calcin'd are corrupted by her Fires; and that the Vegetables in her Extracts, leav behind the grosser and more earthly Parts; the Spirits, the more active, being forc'd to fly away by her Tortures. She owns, that all her fixt Salts are of the same kind, being rob'd of all
their

their specificating Vertues, and that her Oyls are all an exalted and closely united Sulphur, and imbodied Fire, which retain only the hardly distinguishable marks of their native Powers, evident to almost every Sense in the Aromatic Plants. But She values her self by the Service she offers to preserv Health and restore Life by her Tinctures, which being made by the various Liquors and Menstruums of natural Water, Wine, the Spirits, (Acid, Volatile, and Vinous) can imbibe and extract all those wonderful Mixtures, which Nature has Lodg'd in all the Plants. She commends and applauds the Infusions and Decoctions, (the Galenical Tinctures) which she imitates, and improves, to the greater Purposes of the Cures of Diseases.

She takes care not to loos the most Æthereal, or finest Spirits, by the exact Closures of her Vessels; while she rends by the Heat of her Fires, the most compact and stubborn Contextures of the Ingredients. She employs every Liquor in her service; the soft Waters of the Spring or simple Milk-water, the generous Juices of all the Grapes, the Vinegar and the penetrating Acid, or volatile Spirits, or oily Spirits, drawn from her three Kingdoms, the Vegetable, Animal and Mineral. To these all the Vegetables, the Leavs, Flowers, Seeds, all the Gums and Balsams, and the Minerals prepar'd, freely communicate all their Vertues, Cephalic and Cordial, and those which raise or compose the Spirits, and all the Alterers of the Blood (in all the various and different manners)

and all the Vomitives and Purgatives.

They are prepar'd to pass through the Stomach with the least Offence to it, into the Blood, and by it into the Nerve. The Stomach is instantly heated or cooled, cleans'd of its viscous Flegm, or actuated with the supply of the Digestive temperate Acid, and made able by the Corroboratives to Contract it self to squeez out of her Glands her own Dissolvent.

They convey the Purging Qualities of Rhubarb, Sena, Aloes, Jalap, &c. through the Stomach unmolested, into the Bowels. They deliver to the Blood by the Lacteal Vessels, the healing Balsams of the Plants, by which the Blood is made florid, more firm and consistent and uniform. They send with their rapid Circulation, their Balms to the Lungs and Kidneys, their Penetrative Parts to the Spleen and Liver. The Brain as soon receives the Spicy Aromatic Spirits of the Flowers and Seeds, and by them fortifies and increases its Spirits. They go forward to the Nerve, disperse the Obstructions there, and enter into all the Fibers of Sense and Motion. The Liquor does not alter or vitiate the specific Contexture of any one Simple. The incomprehensible Varieties are preserv'd intire and undisturb'd by them. The Stomach receives from one the bitter and Spicy, from another the bitter and Balsamic, the Bitter and Acrid from a third, and the bitter and Cooling from a fourth. The Feverish Blood is refreshed by one, with a watry Acid, now with

a watry Jelly, then with a watry and temperating Sweetness. It has its Power of separating its impurities supported by the astringent Parts of one, and the more rough, and the more cementing of another. The Spirits are increas'd by those of one Class, mov'd and irritated by those of another, restrain'd and govern'd by a Third.

These were the Instruments of the successful Practice of Physic, when it had the just Regard to the well-fare of the Patient. They are now thought to give trouble in the Preparation, and to effect the Cure in smaller Quantities and prevent the great Design of the projected Profit.

The *Simple Waters* were invented by the *Arabians*, except Rose water, and that of Wormwood, which were probably known to the last Greek Writers, The Vanity of amusing with new Medicins, and the Artifice of converting the cheapest Herbs into dear and costly Remedies, incited our *Arabians*, do out-do one another, by preparing and extolling the Waters drawn from almost all the Plants of the Field. Every one has had its turn to be cry'd up and admir'd, to defraud, and delude, and destroy the Patient. Most of them are now despis'd and reject'd. The bitter and restraining and corroborative give no Vertue to the Water. The Acid, and Cooling, the Mucilaginous, and Nourishing, do not produce a Water improv'd with any of these Qualities. The Fragrant, and Aromatic, and some of the Acrids, may be di-

distinguish'd by the Smell, but not by the Taste of the Waters. But every one of the Herbs and Seeds, will communicate all their Vertues in a Tincture to the great Natural Menstruum, the Spring Water. You will observe one spoonful of this Tincture, out-do the Quart of the Simple Water, in the Smell and Taste and operations of all the Qualities. For the natural texture and mixture of the Parts are ruin'd and broken, by the violence of the Fire. A very small part of the burnt Oyl rises with the Phlegm or Water, and makes only an offensive Empyreum, or relish and smatch of the Oyl tainted by the Fire. They are therefore ungrateful to the Palate; but are much more disgusted by the stomach. You may judge of the rest, by observing the difference of the decoctions, or Tinctures of Tea and Coffee, compar'd with the Simple Waters, which the Distillations of them would present you with. If your Stomach would loath distill'd Tea, or distill'd Coffee, which in their Tinctures are grateful and useful, you may make the same conclusion, either in your Thoughts, or upon the Experiment in any one of the other Waters. It is an Argument that they are of little or rather of not the least Value; that they are not given inwardly, by themselves. Their weakness and insipidness give the greatest disturbance to the Stomach, which gratefully receives the Water of Nature providing, being impregnated with the Minerals, they pass through. All the liquid Food in health, and the Gruels, and Panada's and Caudles

dles demonstrate it, which are the support of the Feverish, and the other most dangerous Diseases. They are too Elementary to afford any Nourishment to the Blood, and tho' pretended to be light and spirituous, being rais'd in the Alembic, are vappid, paling and heavy, and burthensom to the Stomach. They are us'd to the mean and low Offices of being vehicles too ther Medicins, and of Making the bulk and largness of the Dose. You must not deceive your self, that you are recovered after the use of the Simple Waters. The volatile Spirit, or the bitter Tincture, or the Cordial Tincture of Saffron, or of Caster, or the Drops of the Acid Spirits, gave you your Life, which would have had a greater effect, if they had been taken in the Natural Water, as is observ'd every Day in the Hysterical and Hypochondrical, who are sensibly to themselves and Attendants disturb'd by the flat and oily Simple Waters.

The common People having discover'd that the Simple Waters were good for nothing, the *Arabian* Physicians were forc'd to have recourse to the pretence of bringing great Numbers and Armies of Ingredients to the assistance of the Sick, and invent the new Amusement and Cheat of the *Compound Waters*. To this end they emulated one another in the larger Catalogue of Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, &c. to be distill'd together into one Compound Water. They have been outdone by the *Europeans*, who have since chang'd

chang'd and fashion'd the Artifice by innumerable variations, and by often only pretended differences. The Canting Names of the *Heavenly Water*, the *Wonderful*, the *Imperial* were contriv'd to make the Fourbery pass more easily on the deluded Patient. The Wine and other fermented Liquors were us'd to give the Heat and Strength to the Compound Water, when most of the Ingredients, the Styptick, Bitter, Mucilaginous, &c. do not afford any part of those Qualities, which (being made from a mixture of the more gross, with the Earthy parts,) are too heavy to rise to the height of the Alembic. When the Spirits are Weak or oppress'd, and the heat of the Blood wants to be repair'd, Cordials are then most necessary and of great effect. But Wine or the Spirit of Wine, improv'd with the volatile Spirits or the most generous Tinctures of the most appropriate Aromatic Simples, revive the Spirits, invigorate the Circulation, without the hurries and confusions observable after the use of the Compound Waters. The Patient begs in a Fever, he may have the cooling Refreshing Tincture of Roses or the Tisane and Emulsion, or the Astringent, and corroborating Infusions or Decoctions. The inhumane fraudulent Physician and Empiric forces the Trade of Gain, upon the Stomach, which rises against the Waters and offensive Juleps. The Stomach cannot bear at the same time the 30 or 40 Qualities of the different Ingredients, which affect it at once with so many contrary Impressions. The Oyls of
each

each of the Plants, as so many Twins, are acting by their peculiar motions on the Fibres, and the Spirits in the Nerve, and the Humours contain'd in the Stomach. From this confus'd struggle of one Quality with another, the Causes of the Wind, Flatulencies, Belchings, and Convulsive motions of the Stomach, after the drinking of them are easily deriv'd. The Patient is willing to take often the infusions of Sage or the bitter or the white Decoctions; And in them gratefully receives any Spirituous and Cordial Tincture. The healthy Attendant may make the Experiment, when he tastes the Compound Waters, and observe the Tumult and Hurry in his Stomach one or more Hours after. The Old and Chilly Nurse may please her self with the Brandy sipping, when she finds the Scent and Taste rising again into the Nose and Mouth. If the frequent use of the Spirit of Wine, or the other Brandies of Melazes and Mault, is universally own'd to parch the stomach, shrivel up and parboyl the Fibres, (as the Skin of the Finger by scalding Water) and inflame the Blood, and dissipate and waste the Spirits: Shall the Debauchery be less destructive in the Chamber, especially when the burning Oyls of so many Plants are added to heighten this Cordial Malignity, and the Debauch continues almost as many Hours and as Many Days, whilst the Patient can live with it.

But it may be imagin'd, That the *Pearl Julep* is not liable to any Objection, which is now the Principal Medicin in all diseases, and recommended

commended to be often taken, as the greatest and most universal preserver of Life. It is pretended to be the greatest Cordial, not only in all Fevers, but in all the other Varieties of Diseases. The practising Empiric never fails to put off many Viols of it every Day. It is flowing in a never failing Stream. The Patient begins, proceeds and ends with the use of the Pearl Julep. This in the former Ages of the innocent and faithful Practice of Physic would have been a very cogent and convincing Argument of its great Utility and Vertue. But in ours it only proves, That it is a very good Vehicle to carry on the general and universal Amusement and Cheat. The Powers of it are seen, that the People can be perswaded, on one side to tak very freely of it, and on the other, to part with their Mony very freely for it.

It is perfidiously given^d with the hot Compound Waters in Fevers. The Pearl quiets the Ferments of the Stomach; the hot Waters irritate and exasperate, and make their Ebullition more violent. The Pearl raises in the Blood a gentle Heat, and by degrees Expels the morbid Matter by Perspiration and Sweat. The hot Waters inflame the Heat, violently agitate the Blood, and raise sudden and profuse Sweats. The Pearl cures the Heart-burn by imbibing the Acids of the Stomach, and preventing their Pungency on its tender Coats. The hot Waters give a stronger Motion to the Acid Particles, and deterg the natural Mucus,
and

and make the Fibres more sensible of their Corrosiveness.

Pearl, and all the other Alkali-Powders are known by all Physicians, by the too constant Use, to absorb the natural Acid, and destroy the Appetite and Digestion. The Green-Sickness, the Chachexies, and Obstructions are allow'd to be the necessary Consequence, from eating Chalk, Coral, Pearl and all the others of this kind. And as Chymistry sweetens the Acid Spirits by the Vinous, its certain the hot Waters also in the same manner destroy this natural Menstruum of the Stomach; as they cool the Blood, by expelling more Spirits than they convey into it. But when the Patient has lost all Appetite and Digestion, the generous Tinctures and Elixirs, the Acidulate Chalybeat Waters, or those of the Bath, are brought in to repair Health, deprav'd by this pleasant and fashionable Debauch. The Brandy of the Vulgar is despis'd: The Physical and amusing Names of the Compound Waters, supported with the precious Additions, make the Practice less scandalous and unsuspected, justify'd with the Advice of the Artist, who gains not only great Profit by the constant Vent, but the consequent necessity of the other Courses of Physic.

These Circulations of Pearl Juleps and Steel, and the stomach Mixtures, &c. vitiate and destroy the Circulation of the Blood, will not permit the use of Exercise and the rules of Diet and Abstinence, and by making the Chronical Diseases more lasting, promote the Consumption

sumption of Juleps, and bring the greatest Scandal on the Art of Physic. Dr. *Lower* usually cur'd these Chronical Distempers in one Month or two, with his bitter chalybeate Tincture, and some Doses between of opening Pills, which are now kept a foot by the Pearl-Juleps and their Antidotes, till almost a Year runs out, or the Patient recovers by the vigour of his Nature undisturb'd upon leaving the use of them, or till the Season of the Waters gives a long Respite, and the use of them shall cool, and dilute and break the Coagulations in the Blood and the Viscera, (made by the constant use of the hot Juleps) by their Tinctures of the Salts and the other Minerals.

If the Patient be of the meaner Condition, and cannot pay the high Prices of these white Juleps, (tho' we hope you are satisfy'd, they may be given to the Poor without impoverishing the Donor,) there shall be *Juleps* of the other Colours from the *Syrups*, not pleasing to the Palate in Fevers, and very nauseous and offensive to the Stomach. The Sick are often seem to strive against them with both their Hands, to debate sharply against taking the sweet Dose, and earnestly crave small Beer or the grateful Tinctures. Nature opposes these *Syrups*, from the Abhorrence it has to the large Quantity of Sugar they contain, when she remembers the ill Impressions from it, when frequently us'd in Health.

That Sugar is upon many accounts injurious to Health, the common Observation demonstrates

strates from the bad Effects it produces, if Children are indulg'd the too liberal Use of it. It is in substance greasie and slimy; when dissolv'd in Liquors it ferments them very soon and very much, and disposes them to the last Corruption, to turn into Vinegar. It is generally own'd, that it perverts in a little time the Appetite and Digestion, that thence it gives Paleness to the Face; and by the Corruption of the Blood, Rottenness to the Teeth, and a putrid Scent to the Breath; That it ferments in the Stomach and Bowels, raises Flatulencies, and colliquative Diarrheas: That the Hysterical and Hypochondriacal cannot bear almost any Medicin made with it, is evident, because the Juleps sweetned with Sugar fill the Stomach with Wind, and afterwards, cause the languishing and Nauseous Vomiting. It may be allow'd by its sliminess to correct the sharpness of the thin Catarrhs, and cover the Parts from being irritated by them, and that the Passages of Urin in the Stone and Gravel may be made more slippery and insensible of Pain: Altho' there are other Remedies which defend and heal the Lungs, and cleanse and cure the Kidneys and urinary Passages to better purpose, without the depravation of the Blood by the Quantities of Sugar. But the Consumptive and the Hectical suffer grievously, from its corrosive fermentative Qualities. The Appetite subverted, the feebleness of the Spirits, the scorbutical Impressions on the whole Mass of Blood, and the sinking Loosnesses justify the Opinion of a

late very Learned Physician, that, *Vae Tabidis, qui ad saccharata damantur*. That its sweetness cannot fail of the most bitter effects in Consumptive Persons, when the Blood made foul shall more and more obstruct the Viscera, and increase the Apostemes and Abscesses of the Glands of the Lungs and Mesentery. It ought therefore to be expell'd the Practice of Physic and the Composition of Medicins, unless when its ill Effects are overbalanc'd by its usefulness to preserv a few Vegetables, which are Succulent and Green only one or two Months. For this reason it makes the Conserves of Leavs and Flowers, and Candies the Aromatic Seeds, and Preserves the Juices and Decoctions of Plants in the Simple and Compound Syrups. Its true, Sugar is Styl'd the Physicians Salt, by which he preserves the perishable Herbs, as Flesh and Fish are kept from Corruption by the common Salt, and Fruits by the Pickles of Vinegar and Salt. But as Brine and the Pickles at last eat out the Goodness, or, as the Chymists phrase it, invade and depress the nutritive Parts; Sugar destroys in a little time the Qualities of the tender and less operative Simples. We allow that the stronger, as the Bitter, Astringent, Aromatic and Acid, retain their Vertues, especially in the more close consistence of the Conserves, which are made without Fire, as Wormwood, Scurvygrass, Rue, &c. But in the Syrups made with the heat of Fire, the Qualities are either evaporated and wasted by it, or quickly overpower'd by the fermenting, and sour, and corrosive

rosive Sugar. Most of the Condites have little vertue of the Plants in them. The Qualities of the stronger are much diminisht in the making. The purgative Syrups from the Flowers loose their Operations after some Months. The Cordial Conservs and Syrups have very little Taste or Smell, to distinguish the Plants they were made of. The restraining and corroborative Conservs and Syrups are laxative and purging, from the great Quantity of the Sugar, disproportionate to the Weakness or expiring Power of the Plant. But the dry'd Herbs, Aromatic, Cordial, Astringent, &c. and Sena and Rhubarb give at all times their Virtues entire to a Tincture, in a close Vessel, in a Liquor proper to the respective Ends. There is therefore no other Reason to be assign'd, why the Boles and Juleps are made with the Conserve and Syrups, but that they make a large Part of the Furniture of the Shop, and that the Confederate Physician cannot better oblige his Patron, than by putting off to every Patient Remedies of the lowest Value, for the Profit your Bills will inform you.

You may possibly fear, that these Juleps with the hot oily Waters of so large a number of Ingredients, may volatilize the Spirits too much, and make the Motion of the Blood too rapid. But our Artists have a Method to damp them again, and as it were clip their Wings, and check the Activity they had from the Cordials. This is done by breaking their

strength by loathsome *Boles*, by the Tortures of many *Blisters*, by driving away the *Morningsleeps*, and by the deadly *declarations of Malignity*, the fatal Prognostics of great Danger or Death. The Practice may be compar'd with that of *Daniel*, who seeth'd Pitch, Fat and Hair, and made Lumps, and put them in the Dragon's Mouth, and so the Dragon burst in sunder. The Fat was working one way, and the Pitch and the Hair effectually stopt its Operation, and held it from being ever carried off.

Boles are very proper to abate the vigour of the Spirits for two Reasons. *First*, Because they are a fulsome and hated Medicine, which haunts us in all our Distempers. The true End of using that Form is, That whatever is Bitter or Ill-scented, or any way ungrateful, may be at once swallow'd, being cover'd by a large Quantity of Conserv or Confection.

But for the sake of Profit, the most acceptable Remedies, the Goastone, Gascons-Powder, the Aromatic-Powders, and the Coolers pleasing to the Palate, are also wrapt up in a great deal of the oversweet and luscious Conserves. Suppose the Patients Mouth is parcht and dry, and the Tongue chap't and rough, and the Throat almost clos'd up with viscous Slime and Thrush, and has only passage for a Powder in a Spoonful of Liquor, the Bole is forc'd upon him to dissolv, if he can; tho' the Stomach rises strongly against the ungrateful Pellet. But there may be a *Draught* ready to wash it down. This consideration makes the other Reason of the
Boles

Boles damping the Spirits: That they are taken every three or four Hours at a very high Price with the additional Expence of the *Draught* to drink after it. Ninety in the Hundred of the Boles, the most Cordial and Alexiterial, are worth about one Penny a Piece, the other from that to six Pence. The *Draught* may be two Pence. Every Bole to be paid for at half a Crown, and the Liquor at two Shillings, will indeed trouble the Spirits, when they reflect that both together, in a Mixture easy to take, may be had at two or three Pence.

If the Patient is Sleepy or Lethargic with a thick ropy Blood; If there is a very great quantity of Water or Serum, and this by a Catarrh rejected upon any particular Part; If a vapour offending the Nerve, or any acrid collection of Humors lodg'd in any part, causing the Rheumatical Pains, it is allow'd by the consent of all rational Physicians, that the Application of *Blisters* is necessary. But if the Spirits are wakeful, and restless, and violently mov'd by the Inflammation of the Blood in a Fever, in a Constitution Lean and Dry, and Emaciated, or Hot and Sanguin; it's against common Sense to add the sharp irritating Spirits of the *Cantharides*, which shall in these Cases give the Torment of the Strangury, and by it and the Pains in drawing, prevent Sleep, the most natural Composer of the Disorders of the Spirits, and in which the Blood most effectually separates its Impurities. 'Tis the Observation of a late Writer, that in this sort of delirious Fever, from a

sharp inflammatory Blood, every one who had Blisters applied, had his Tongue made dry, and the Delirium increas'd; to which Convulsions succeeded, till the Spirits had lost their Motion, and till the Patient dy'd. You may make your Observation, if the leaping of the Tendons shall not rise more strongly upon every pair of Blisters; and when that Symptom continues, more are laid on, till the just number is fill'd up. The chief Reason in these Cases is, That they make the Cure more observ'd, by the more Torment is given; and that it has been made fashionable from the opportunities they give of more frequent Attendance.

After the disturbance during the Night by Blisters, succeeds the *importunate early Visit in the Morning*. It's strange the People have suffer'd themselves to be deluded by this officious pretence of greater Care. There is no one acquainted with sickness, but observes, that in the most common Fevers, Catarrhs, &c. The Disease has its Paroxysms in the Night. The Patient is restless, unquiet, often delirious, till the approach of the Morning. At that time the Fermentation abates, the Spirits are more sedate, the Pores are more open, there is a disposition to sweat, the Patient is more easy, lies more compos'd, Slumbers, and has by degrees more or less Sleep, the natural Restorer of the weakned, and Allayer of the turbulent and unquiet Spirits. The Blood moves more sedately, the Pulse is more regular and more firm, and the Secretions
by

by Sweat and Urine are more plentifully made. The common People express their Observations of Sleep coming on in the Morning after the Patient has been tired and spent, as they word it, in the Feverish fit of the preceding Night. Nothing prevents the Delirium, and Convulsive Motions consequent to it more, than the Morning Rest. After that time is over, the Tide of the Humors begins to move, and brings the fermentation and inquietude of the next Night. Can the value of so many Hours Sleep, during seven, or ten, or fourteen Days, be easily made, or the detriment to the Languishing Patient be estimated, being depriv'd of the greatest Restorative every Day of his Sickness? You may imagine how your Spirits and your Blood will be affected, after having been kept awake, as King *Persens* was treated by his Enemies, who was not able to survive it. The unthinking People please themselves with the pernicious diligence of this careful Visitant, who drives away the Inclination to Sleep, which shall return no more, till he comes again to disturb it the next Morning.

The last Counterbalance to the Cordials which moderates and retards the briskness of the Spirits, is the *fatal Prognostic* or Judgment given in the slightest Indispositions, that the Case is malignant, and that they can hardly expect the sick will outlive the next Day. You are acquainted with the manner the Tyrant treated his Enemy, with the naked Sword hung by an

Hair over his Head, with the most delicious Meats and Fruits, and Wine before him : And need not be inform'd that Hope is the most Sovereign Balsam of Life, and the best Cordial in all Distempers both of Body and Mind; that Fear and Anxieties, and Despair, are the worst Accidents that can attend any Diseases, and make them often Mortal, which would have past off of themselves. The Impiety of this Usage is to be detested. Especially when it often happens that Health is restor'd the next Day by natural Sleep, or an Evacuation, which overcomes the easy Distemper, and baffles the trading and gainful Prognostic of great Danger.

We are sensible how uneasy you are to part with your beloved *Cordial distill'd Waters*, by which, as in the Watch, the Spring is wound up higher, and the Wheels put into a more nimble Motion. But if the Simple Waters are Pleasant, why do not the Ladies entertain their Visitants with them, in the place of the Infusion or Tincture of the reviving aromatic Smell, and the Stomachic Bitter of the Tea Leaves, in our common, but in Sickness despis'd, natural Spring Water? Why do not the Gentlemen pass their time with the Compound Waters, instead of Spirit of Wine, and Juice of Lemons and Water, Punch, the agreeable reception in the Visits at Land, as well as at Sea? The Spirit of Wine uncompounded, is the greatest Cordial in Faintings, and the Pains from the flatulent Colics, which Art has ever brought into use. It moves,
when

when pure, like the Rays of the Sun, and joins it self with all the Spirits, it encounters the vitious Humors by its force, not encumbred or clog'd or disturb'd by the addition of the Strong or Fetid, or Turbulent Empyreumatical Oyls. You may unite one Confederate of a Flower, Leaf, Seed, in a Tincture, when the Spirits alone, or when the Stomach, or the Bowels demand your particular regard.

But we must importune you, for your own advantage in the preservation of your Health and Life, and of your Relations and Friends, and your Posterity, to give your selvs the Trouble, to apprehend and retain the Reasons, why these distill'd Compound Waters are Pernicious and Destructive in Fevers, altho' it is the universal Practice, in all the various Kinds of them, to press the Patient to the frequent use of the Cordial Juleps.

It is most certain, that all Fevers are fatal, if the morbid Matter (either from the Corruption of the Chyle, or stopping of the Pores, or the impressions from corrupted Air, or Infections,) shall not be separated from the Mass of the Blood by its internal Motion, and shall not afterwards be secreted and discharged.

There are many Ways, by which this Diseas'd Matter is thrown off from the Blood.

The first is Transpiration or Perspiration by the Pores in an insensible Vapour. This is so great, that it much exceeds all the other Evacuations. When the Blood is fermenting with the

Ha-

Humors, which are injurious to it, and labours vigorously to purify it self, it moves the more thin, and subtile parts plentifully to the Pores in all the sorts of Fevers. One of the Alexipharmac Plants infus'd in a Tincture, will increase its Power to expel by the Pores more strongly, and continue that motion in a constant Stream of the Airy Evaporation to the Skin. But as you warm your selfs by the steady heat of the Fire, the hot Compound Brandy Waters, give a more violent Heat, like the Flashes of Powder, or the Rays of the Sun, contracted in the Burning Glass. The sudden effects are violent, but the heat passing off in a little time, does not regularly separate the Humours, but leaves the Patient dispirited, if the Recruits be not often made.

Secondly, It is most certain, that in the vehement motions of the Blood, there is no Separation or Secretion perform'd. Which is prov'd from the parcht Mouth, and the burnt Tongue, and the dry Skin in the burning Fevers. In this Case the hot Waters improv that violent motion, and prevent the concoction or separation of the Humors in the Blood. But the Barley Waters, and the acidulate Tinctures, by allaying and moderating that vehement motion of the Blood, dispose it and make it capable to form its Separations. These therefore from their salutary effects do rather merit the Title of the most useful Cordials. You may observe this Case debated and concluded in the late most useful Treatise of the judicious Dr Paxton.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, The distill'd Compound Waters often force the Patient into a Sweat. But Sweating is not one of the natural and usual Secretions. Many Animals do not sweat. Men in the most perfect Health perspire freely, but are not observ'd to sweat. This Evacuation is made by the strong Motions of the Body with heat, or by the warmth of the Bed, or proceeds from the laxity and weakness of the Fibres of the Pores in faintness, or the Repletion of the Blood with too large a Quantity of Watry Parts. In the Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fevers and many others, there are no natural Sweats. If therefore the Secretion is made by Perspiration, to what purpose shall the Blood be more agitated and more violently mov'd by the hot Waters, to produce a sweat, which distracts and diverts the other, both more natural and more beneficial. It is the observation of *Sanctorius*, that the Body perspires least, when it sweats most freely; for the one is from all the apertures of all the Parts, the other only from the Channel of the Cuticular Glands. But Sweats are in the Eye and Observations of the People, who desire to see, when they cannot understand: The other is consider'd only by the Physician. 'Tis allow'd, That Sweat succeeds naturally at the end of the Paroxysm of an Ague, and after the Crisis of the Fevers; the hot Julep therefore may be defer'd till that time, if a better Sudorific cannot be had from the Plants, infus'd or decocted to a Tincture.

Fourthly, If the Blood moves rapidly, and fills the Arteries and Veins ; and the turgid extension prevents their Power of contracting to push forward the Circulation, and there are no signs of the separations being duly perform'd: Bleeding is then most necessary, to cool and temperate the heat, and make the circular Passage more free and open. But will you then give the hot Compound Waters, to fill with their irritative Spirits, and ferment the Mass of Blood to a greater fulness, and undo the next Moment by the heating Julep the good effects of the Bleeding ?

Fifthly, The sediment and the Saltness of the Urine, demonstrate how large a Proportion of the Impurities of the Blood is dismiss'd through the Kidnies. A Diuretic Tincture will more and more dispose it to this Evacuation. The hot Juleps put a stop to it, by turning the Stream by Sweats, which are then, if Nature affects the other way, not useful but injurious, and the Course of Urine check'd by the Juleps shall probably never be recovered again by any Art of Medicine.

Sixthly, Pleurifies, Peripneumonies and all other Fevers with Catarrhs, and some other putrid Fevers towards their Crisis, discharge very freely by Expectoration. The lubricating and soft Decoctions forward the dismissal of the morbid Matter that way. But the hot Cordial Waters dry the Humor, make it more viscous, and by its Clamminess choak the Glands of the Lungs, with the most observable detriment to the Patient.

Seventhly, Fevers from the Corruption of the Food in the Stomach, from the putrify'd Wormy Matter in the Bowels indicate and require gentle purging. This Discharge is often made by Nature it self in a salutary Diarrhea. Most of the putrid Fevers, are in their Progress abated and cur'd by a natural Loosness. You will give us your Consent, when you consider that the Spleen and Liver are secretory Organs by the Intestines, which are larger than all the Glands of the Skin, and all the others of the whole Body put together, especially if you add to them the Glands open to the Stomach, and all the Channel of the Bowels. The rancid Coagulations and the adust Salts separated in the Liver and Spleen, are plentifully evacuated by the bilious fermenting Stools. The Delirium and Frenzy, after the Heat is temper'd by the Acids, or Emulsions, or Decoctions, cannot any way be more safely compos'd and remov'd, than by the natural and artificial Revulsions, by a lenitive Medicin or by Glysters. The other Treatment exasperates and drives the Matter into the Brain, the Nervs and the Muscles, and raises the Phrensy, Tremors and the leapings of the Tendons. You will believe the great *Fernelius*, *Una Alvi spontanea solutio atq; perturbatio continuam Febrem tuto ac perfectè judicat*. I depend, says he, in a continual Fever more on the Secretions by the Bowels, than all the other visible ones, nor can think my Patient safe, till Nature has by Stools dismiss the most corrupted Part of the Disease. This is the concurrent Judgment of the best
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both Ancient and Modern, both Writers and Practitioners in Physic. What then can you expect from the high distill'd Compound Waters in the Juleps, and binding Alexiterial Boles, but to have the Blood heated and dry'd, and its Coagulations stagnated in the Skin, in Rashs or in Spots, because no part of the vitious Humour has been rejected from the Liver and Spleen, and the great length of the Intestines.

Lastly, If a Fever, being more putrid in a surfeited Cacochymous Habit of Body, cannot be overcome in less time than the small Pox, or by Natures slower Secretions of a much longer time, than we dare mention to you, for fear of raising in you some sort of Suspensions: Will you begin and go on with the spirituous Juleps and Boles, invade the Seasons of Nourishment, and neglect the use of Tinctures to fortify and strengthen its Tone and Crasis; which give the Blood the truest Cordial, the Ability to work out its slow Despumations? Very many Physicians concur in the Method of curing the *Febres lentæ*, the protracted Fevers, by a Method directly opposit to your Alexipharmacal Boles and Juleps.

In all these Fevers the natural Powers are the principal Agents in the Cure. The Surgeon cannot cure the slightest Cut of the Finger, much less an Ulcer or a Gangrene, unless Nature co-operates with his Application. In the most common and usual Fevers, the Blood is digesting and expelling the Matter, which disturbs it, by
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the customary Channels of the Secretions, which are always open to her daily putting off the Superfluities of the Nourishment. The greatest part of these Distempers are safe. The vehemence of the Symptoms in these proceeds from the Strength and Vigour, by which Nature attacks and drives her Enemy from her. The honest Physician gives the Patient the Cordial Intelligence of *the Goodness of his Constitution, the weakness of the Disease, and the certainty of his Recovery*, and forwards the Dismission of the Humours, the ways they are then mov'd by Nature, with one or two Medicins. On the contrary, This is the Scene, in which the crafty Physician Copies after the Mountebank, denounces the *most terrible and fatal Prospect*, and makes his Spectators admire his Process, and his only Skill, if they will believe him, to make such a Distemper fly before him. The fraudulent Empiric loses no time in so favourable a Conjunction. There's no Danger, and the Patient is willing and able to take all the Boles and Juleps. They shall be Warm and high Tasted, that the Attendants shall warrant their goodness from the appearance of the Leaf-Gold, and the comfortable Biting and Heat on the Tongue. These Diseases may be term'd the stated Markets and Fairs for the vending of large Parcels of Medicins, as *Christmas* is the Season for Paying for them, at so much time of Credit allow'd after the spending of them. From these easie Victories the Boles and Juleps have their Triumphs and their Titles of Honour, as well as the Physicians

ficians and unlicen'd Practicers, who bring them into the Field. Health returns, after the uninterrupted use of them many Days together, because, (tho' all Medicins act with more or less Violence,) they had not Power to divert Nature her self from the Conquest of the Disease, nor in that conflict were able to disturb her, unless they had, in the weaker Constitutions, the disproportionate Qualities and Malignity of Poysons. The Apothecary has one or two Guineas by the Day for his Fees, in the profit of all the Doses, at the Prices you are now acquainted with. The success from the soundness of the Constitution and the weakness of the Distemper, give him the Applause and the Title. But you have the needless and loathsom Trouble of the many Medicins, and the needless and ungrateful Expence of so many Pounds in the stead of so many Shillings, if you paid the Rates, which Nature or the Shop has fixt upon them. These are the agreeable and the pleasant Atchievements, which, in the private Conversations, are the Entertainment of our modern licens'd and unlicens'd Actors in these Comedies, as the Feats in the more public or private Practice divert the Robbers of the Road, or the Streets, when they recount to one another the Values of their Purchases.

When the strength of Nature and Force of the Disease assaulting it shall be equal, our Criminals by the Number and the Qualities of the Medicins, cannot fail vey often to destroy Life, while they project chiefly their Gain and profit
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by the Sale because you will make no other Allowance or Compensation to preserv your selves by paying the visits and attendance separately. When therefore the Blood is evaporated and wasted, and mixes in it self more and more the offending Humor by being inflam'd by the modish Juleps; if they stop any one of the Passages by which the venomous Matter would have been rejected, or if the Appetite and Digestion shall be deprav'd by the numbers and loathed Forms, or extreme Heat of the Remedies, and the natural Vigor sensibly sink and decline, who can doubt but the Medicins join with the Fever, and are, if not the Principals, at least Accessaries in the Death of the Patient? It is now the publick Voice, that the greatest Numbers in the difficult Distempers are destroy'd by Physic. This will appear to be a very just Censure of the present Practice, if you consider how the Children are treated with the inflaming Spirits of the Compound Waters. Their Blood and their Pulse are thrown into the most violent Motions and Confusions by the use of Wine or the fiery Spirits, drawn from the fermented Liquors. Their Brain is soft and moist, and their Spirits sensible of the least irritation and disturbance. The Philosopher in *Plutarch* made the Remark from frequent Observations, that the Petulant Boy had a Father who was often Drunk. Nothing can more offend in that tender Age, than the use of the Juleps, which are able to warm the Winter of declining Life. The first Dose

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of them very often throws them into Stupors or Convulsions. Dr. *Harris* the Author of the incomparable Discourse of the Diseases of Children, reports his Information from a Minister of a large Parish near *London*, That the Native and Nurse Children, very numerous from the City, were in three Years all kill'd by the distill'd Spirits, convey'd into them by the Milk they suckt, only three excepted, who were nourisht by natural Milk. You may note the Numbers of the young Children destroy'd in the Out-Parishes, who are Cordial'd from one Sympton to another by Juleps and Boles of the old Cast-off Modes, but of equal Vertues with the more dignify'd by Titles, which are prescrib'd to the Heirs of Honors and Estates. You may reflect how many Histories you have met with of Recoveries from the obstinate Instinct of the Older, or the fortunate Frowardness of the Younger, by which Both refus'd the inflaming Medicins and have thereby been preserv'd: and you frequently communicate to one another the more cogent Instances of the Symptoms abating, when the Sideboard has been less burthen'd by the succeeding Physitians of the other Practice.

If you will allow the assurance you are not offended with, when the Watch-Maker declares, that straitning the Spring will break it, and the fall of the ruder Hand will bend the Wheels of the Machin; We may adventure to assert, That the most dangerous Fevers are made fatal by one Error. *Exitiales Morbi nec levissi-*

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num Errorum ferunt. The Physician must carefully observ the Methods, which Nature takes to preserv it self, and which the Disease uses to destroy the almost incomprehensible Mechanism of Life; he must by his Morning and Evening Visits compare the Progresses made by one and the other, and seiz the first Opportunities to interpose his Assistance to support the Separations, and direct or hasten the Secretions. The Master of the Ship is oblig'd to the nicest Care, when the Storm and the Waves shall take the advantage of the least Error in his Orders. The Medicins if too strongly Acid and Cooling, will fix and stagnate the Blood; if too Hot shall rarifie it into the profuse and colliquative Sweats, and by them Dissipate and wast the Spirits, or shall force the Venom into the Brain and Nervs, and form the Symptoms of Delirium, or Lethargy, or Convulsions. The Jesuits Powder will safely bind the Blood, and make it retain the milder irritative Matter of Agues, which return to Health after every Fit: But it certainly makes the Malignant Fevers deadly, when it has lockt up in the Blood the Pestilential Mixture. How often has one Dose of an *Opiat* stopt the Respiration, by the thickness and viscidness of the Phlegm, not to be mov'd or discharg'd by the Labors of all the Muscles of the Breast. The Catarrh will be turn'd into a Flood by the *Salts*, and overflow and drown all the Passages of the Breath. The *Loosness* suddenly checkt throws the Matter before separated, and therefore more furious, into

the Blood, by the lacteal Veins. The *Sugar* of the *Boles* often repeated will prove purgative, and draw back the separated Matter from the Secretions of one or all the other salutary Evacuations. These are the secret Relapses, which are hid under the Covert of the Disease, which when made more violent, suddenly destroys Life, and breaks the Reputation of the most useful Medicins, when their quicker Vent is urg'd by the luxurious Treatment of the most dreaded Distempers.

In these very dangerous Cases the first Resolve is, to send for the Apothecary or his Partner, or his Apprentice. But if the striking and repeating Gold watch, which with its various Motions shews the Course of the Sun and Moon, and the Tides, &c. is of too great value to be put into the Hands of an under Workman; will you Trust your Body, a Machine of infinitely more curious Structure, in the hands of an ignorant Pretender? You may happen to think of calling in a Physician, and you may remember to have heard from some of the Faculty, that the *English*, are the best Physicians in *Europe*. But as the Merchant knows, that the finest Goods are damag'd by Storms or the leaking of the Ship, and as the most generous Fruits degenerate into Wildness and Sowness, for want of Culture and from the Poorness of the Soil: very many Accidents have concurr'd to debauch and vitiate this Profession, and corrupt it into Quackery and Charlatanism. The
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inadvertency of the Age to avoid a greater Expence, has employ'd the Apothecaries in all Distempers, who can make no Observations or Improvements; and the Physician can make none, when he is call'd in, because he comes after many injurious Remedies. The study therefore of the Art has been neglected, and the Reputation of Skill hath been pretended to by the Enquiries after Trifles and Impertinences. The others have been forc'd to enter into Combinations and Confederacies with the Empirics, to promote the Amusements and Frauds of many pretended high priz'd Medicins, to merit their zealous Recommendation to all their Customers. This begins to be every Day more and more suspected by the Sick and Attendants, when their Teeth are set on Edg, and they are soon loath'd with too much Physic, and the Event fails the Expectations rais'd by the presumptuous Assurances from the rich Bezoardic Compositions.

The Art of Physic is understood, when the Artist has comprehended in the Words of my Lord Bacon, *Quid natura faciat aut ferat*. He must first know all the Methods of Nature's working in health, and in what manners in Sickness, she endeavours to recover the natural State. He must then inform himself of all the Instruments of Medicin, the force of Diet, Abstinence, Exercise, &c. and whatever has any Efficacy to lessen, or divert, or raise the natural Motions. All the discriptions of Life and Health, and how they are differently affect-

ed with Diseases and the various Arts, by which they are suddenly or by long Sieges overcome, are to be learnt from *Hippocrates*, and in him from the very numerous Writers before him, and all the other Physicians, who have since imitated these great Examples by the most diligent Pursuits, to attain the Knowledge of Diseases and their Cures, which they have by their writings bestow'd on Mankind. The Navigator must be furnish'd with the Charts of all the Coasts, their Depths and their Soundings, and with the Knowledge of the Winds and Tides of every Shoar. These Informations are given him by the Industry of those, who have been employ'd in making the Maps and Draughts of all the Parts of the greater World. In our Microcosm, the Epitome of the greater, *Quæ Regio non est magni plena Laboris?* How much is to be known, to judge of the uses of all the Parts of the Body, the Actions and Passions of all the Humors and Spirits, how they move from Infancy to old Age, and are acted on from Changes within, or Impressions from abroad, what Diseases are only Symptoms of others, if dangerous or safe, whether Chronical or Acute, and whether they are Fatal from the least Neglect, or are Mortal from the hasty pretences to Relief? You have heard this most difficult and most useful Science ridicul'd, as the most Easie or the most Impertinent. The *Ars longissima*, which is not to be learnt, but by long Observations of the Diseases in the Books and in the Patients, presum'd to be instantly acquir'd in good

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Company over the Bottle, and the most difficult Cases to be presently resolv'd by an affected Meditation. You have been inform'd, that many Physicians and Surgeons have remarkt in the Consultations with surprize, the most profound Ignorance of the Places and Uses of all the Viscera. That the very Titles of the most study'd Authors, and the Names and Descriptions of the most common Distempers, have been either never Learnt or at last Forgotten. If you will allow, that Mankind is deceiv'd and pleas'd by the Tricks of Leger-de-main, you will apprehend the usefulness of Impudence in the Mountebank, to captivate the Mob about the Stage. He tells them with an Air of the greatest Assurance, that He is the only Physician of the Age, that all even the slightest disorders, which Nature dismisses by her own Strength, are the Miracles of his Art, and that the Catastrophe would have been deadly in the Hands any other, but himself. You have seen the meditated neglect of very many Patients, as fatal as Poyson; and you have heard of the Directions of an Issue, Seton, or the Asses Milk, when the Patient could not out-live the Day. But, as *England* is the Receptacle of all the cast-off Empricks of our Neighbour Countries, who make their Fortunes alone by the dint of their own Lyes and Forgeries: It would be the last reproach, if the Natives with the advantage of Education, should not with as good Grace and Success represent all the *English* Physicians, especially those of the Dispensary, as Scoundrels,

if compar'd to themselves. Tho' they have scamper'd up and down to get a readiness in the Prattle of Politics, but have lost the opportunities of learning either Anatomy or the chymical Philosophy, and never dissected one healthy or morbid Body, or saw one process of the Preparation of Medicins: Tho' they could never beat or mould their inventive Brains to the severe Studies of Diseases, and their Consequences, or the Methods and Remedies for their Cure: They have been reported and saluted, as the adopted Heirs of *Apollo*, the Inventor of Medicin. The Apothecaries by their Panegyrics spoke to you, or brought you by other Hands, extol them only as the most able Physicians, who will obligingly justify their Practice and their Skill equal to their own, and bring in the Profit of one Hundred and Fifty, or, as lately, *three Hundred Thirty Pounds*, in one single Case. They introduce to you, before all others, the Scum and Lees of the College, brought in, when the Charter was demanded, and Forty were to be added, many of them without Examination. 'Tis by them, that the Young are character'd as Cautious and Experienced as the Old, and these as Sprightly and quick of Apprehension, as the other: That the Sober and the Heated are of the same Temperature; that the Witty and Noisy, and the Silent and Dull, are of equal Value to treat Distempers of any sort: That tho' they have been, as the *Greek Physicians* from *Rome*, expell'd and run hither for Refuge, they merit the most profitable

table and most honourable Advancements. Tho' you know, you cannot judge of the growth of a Shoot of a Wall-Tree, but by remembering exactly, how you last left it, and observing nicely it's present Condition; Yet in the great Concern of your Health, You are made to believ, that the Readers and Makers of Verses in the Coaches, are the most useful Observers of the Progresses and Events of the Diseases, which They had consider'd in great hurry, and with the Entertainment of the Company with News, and with affected Speeches to gratify the listning Attendance. You are perswaded to imagine, that Diseases may be shot flying, that the Mark may be better hit by those, who cannot hold themselves still and are always in Motion. It has been the wonder of the more observing, that the vogu'd Physicians do not answer any one of the Characters of the formerly, or lately valued Practicers, in their Learning, Deportment or Fidelity to their Patients. They are forc'd to Manufacture themselves to the demand of the Mode and Fashion, and the Benefit of those, who make their advantage by them. They are not *sui juris*, when they have listed themselves into the Service. The Ambitious, the Extravagant and the Hungry come in freely. They must obey all the Orders, for fear of being Cashier'd: and if they refuse no piece of Service, they shall be prefer'd into the higher Posts, and have the Pleasure of insulting their Comrades.

You may resolv as very many Families have of late Years, not to expose your Health to the Physicians convicted of Fraud and Confederacy, but may content your selves with the Advice of the Apothecary, who has seen the ways of Practice, or appear'd to Consult with the Physician. But he never informs him with the Reasons of his Advice, or the Design of the most rely'd-on Medicin. He cannot in Fevers comprehend the various Tempers of Heat, the different Beatings of the Pulse, the Progresses to other Symptoms, from the many Observations of the Colours of the Face, the Tongue, the Eye, the Skin, the Urine, &c.

You may please your selves, when you see the Prescription deliver'd to be sent to the Shop, altho' therein the Honest Physician has been forc'd to comply with the Customs of the Time, and the Prepossessions of the People, and to appoint several of the vitious Medicins in common Use. He knows the most apposite and efficacious will be hid in the Herd, and the Operation shall be observ'd only by himself, in the privately noted Change of the Symptoms. This may appear too Criminal to be otherwise defended, but by the Practice of all other Professions, which will not lay open their Mysteries, or divulge the Secrets of their Arts. The Painter does not inform the Grinder of his Colours, how he mixes them and lays them on the Canvas. To what other cause can you Assign the Blending and Mixing and Shifting of Medicins, instead of the more Simple and Natural? You
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are not acquainted with any one, who has so little Regard to his Interest, to deliver the Writings of his Estate, by which the Rents may be diverted from him, in the present and the subsequent Payments. You will Acquiesce in the Truth of the Fact, when you reflect on all the vitious and useles Medicins of the common Practice, and on the neglect of forming a new Dispensatory from the many Reformatiōns of the publick Receit-Books in all Parts of *Europe*, and from the late great Improvements of Remedies by the most eminent Writers. But, if the Physician should impart to your Apothecary the use of any one excellent Purging or alterative Specific, and assure him or demonstrate to him by the success, that it will in a little time Cure that Disease, what Service could you reap from it? Because one Specific will not satisfy him for his Visits and Attendance, when you make him his only Reward in the Payment of his Bill.

If then the Medicins are cheap from Nature and in the Shop: If you are perswaded, that in a Bill of one Hundred Pounds, you pay Ninety more than the Shop Prices: If ill Medicins are retain'd in use (in complement to the Shop) and are given in Quantities collusive and fraudulent in the more easy Distempers, and fatal in the more difficult. If the Confederacy has put on you the worst Physicians, who have no other distinguishing Merit, but the writing much of the old Trash themselves, and justifying the pretended Apothecary in that Practice; Can you form to your selves the blackness of this treacherous

cherous and perfidious Treatment of the Sick by the Medical Heroes of the Age ?

You will conclude, that this violent Disease of the Practice of Physic, spreading it self into all Parts of the Nation, requires a speedy and effectual Remedy.

But it is not in your Power to propose any other, but that one, so often hinted to you ; that every private Family must take care, that no Physician or any other Practiser, shall be permitted to make himself the Reward of his Advice, from the Numbers and Prices of the Medicins. You cannot object, that the great Physicians of the Town have no Profit in the Medicaments prescrib'd, when you reflect, that they are forc'd upon you by many Artifices, too numerous to be here recounted, for that very purpose, and shall be laid aside and cry'd down, if they alter the consumptive Methods of Writing.

The *Dispensary* is only a Comment on that most useful Proposition. The Subscribers to it are that part of the College, who never bow'd the Knee to *Baal*, or could be debauched from their Duty to the Public and their Profession, to justify the Emperics Practice, with the Zeal necessary to make the Patient consult him in all subsequent Illnesses, or to prescribe the exorbitant numbers of Medicins in the little Doses, to merit the next opportunity of giving the Compositions the quickest Vent. They have concluded, that this is the only Method to preserve the Lives of the People, and prevent the

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Infamy of the Faculty. And they are, in this at least, infallible, that the growing numbers of the Apothecaries here and in all Parts of the Kingdom cannot be prevented, and that the Legions of the other Pretenders to Practice (who fall in with this gainful and destructive Trade of Treating all Diseases, with as many Cordial Boles and Draughts of Juleps, as they can put off) cannot by any other method be checkt from running into an endless Increase, but by laying before the People the low Prices of the best Medicins, and the just Proportions requir'd in every Distemper, both which are to be observ'd from their Practice.

If therefore the view of this promis'd Land will please you in Prospect, You may consider that the Poor will have the Remedies given by You or Us, or paid for by themselves, the most Sovereign and the best prepar'd. They will not dread being ruin'd, while Sick, or find themselves undone when recover'd; when they are to pay so many Pounds instead of so many Shillings, or in the place of nothing in the first proposal. Your Charity to your Servants in their Sickness will be light and pleasing to you. And You will not have the Regret, when you observ their Calamitous condition, at parting with them upon the Approaches of the common Infirmities. They will be able to preserve the Hire and reward of their Labor and Life, spent in the duties of their Places. The Apprentices will not, by the lately invented Articles, be thrown on the Care of their Parents

rents at great Distances. The Children will have remedies equal to their Years, and their Strength. You will have the sincere Instructions in your Sickness, and will not regret the excessive Payments, but reflect that Nature oppress'd Nauseates all the Amusements and Luxury of Health. You will then have liberty of choos- ing for your selves the more Honest and Skilful Physicians, and will have the Pleasure to look back on the Dangers you have out-liv'd and escap'd. You will then conclude, that the Reformation of the Corrupt Practice of Physic, by the Dispensary, is the first and the greatest of this Age, and will value the first Subscribers to it, as the Patrons of your Health, and, in the other respects, your most munificent Benefactors.

The Contests between the Faculty and the Employment subservient to it, in conjunction with the other Physicians, who are now under its Power and Government, which are now fermenting, and moving violently, as the contrary Humours of the Body in Diseases, will be compos'd and quieted, and both will be reduc'd to the natural and healthy Temper.

Your Apothecary, when the number shall be proportionate to the occasions of the Town, will imploy his time in preparing the Compositions, and mixing the Ingredients appointed in the Prescript with the justest Care. Custom will settle and make known the Payments for the Remedies deliver'd at the reasonable Prices, now demanded in the shop. The difficulty will be taken off of persuading the Patient, that Six-
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pence cannot be abated, when it shall be sensibly understood, that the Bills are ninety *per Cent.* above the Shop-prices. It will come into practice to distinguish the Fee for the Attendances from the known rates of the Doses, or it will be requir'd by the Customer for his more exact Information. This was fairly stated as a Precedent in this Case by an Apothecary the other day: Who made a reasonable demand of five Shillings for Two Penny Boles of Venice Treacle, as he rated it in the Note, because he was oblig'd to bring them himself. The People will fall into the usage of observing, which of the Doses were attended by the Apothecaries Trouble, and which were brought by one of the Family. The Young Apothecary will excuse himself from advising in a Distemper he never saw before, and the more Antient in one he never understood. They will be pleas'd, when the insipidness of most of the Simple Waters, and the hurtful Qualities of the Compound hot Waters, shall be understood, to have the Shop clear'd of them, which now make it appear, like that of the Sellers of Strong Waters. It will be contracted into a narrower compass, and consequently smaller Rent, when of the Syrups and Conservs there will be only 3 or 4 of each: And the Compound Powders need not be kept prepar'd: Because the Simple being ready, or instantly prepar'd, may be put together for the particular Service of the Patient design'd by the Physician. They will excuse themselves the trouble of giving the Glysters, because the Men may be serv'd by the Nurses:

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And because *the common Pipe*, (as Dr. Guybert advises his Country-men,) *may convey the Infection of the greater or smaller Pox, or of an Ulcer or malignant Fever.* They will inform the People, that the Blister often dresses it self, when the Plaister takes off the Skin, and craves only wiping and applying the Melilot. They will find it their greatest Interest to be served by hired Servants, to prevent an Increase, which will destroy the Reputation and advantage of that, as of all other, tho' the most useful, Trades.

The Patient will have the satisfaction, that his Physic will be carefully made by the Apothecary, to whom the Dispensary Physicians will send the Prescript, when they are not apprehensive, that the small number of Doses shall be condemn'd or ridicul'd: And that their Opinion of the Distemper may be contradicted and the Patient affrighted, by the unfortunate chance of the Apothecaries not falling into the very same Sentiment and Judgment of the Case. It will pleasure the Family, that there is Physic enough order'd, and in most Distempers within the expence of one Shilling for the Day. They will soon distinguish, that the most valuable Medicins are the cheapest, and that fewer Shillings of them, than Guineas in the Bill, will effect every operation, which Nature can want or can bear. They will be contented to wait the just time, in which Nature can ripen the Disease without the dread of the load of Medicins, or the apprehensions of the future payment

ment. The People will apply in time for Advice, and prevent the sudden Death by the frequent Apoplexies, less fear'd, than the oppression from the more cruel Treatment of the great Repletions by Physic, and the large evacuation of their Money. This during the War, will give very great Relief to the meaner and the middle Estates. The Patient will have the more assur'd Hope and Confidence of Cure, when the Physician will take the whole care on himself, and make the necessary Visits in the Evening, when the Danger in all acute Fevers is impending. For it is impossible to appoint a Medicin in the Morning, which may not be destructive in the Night, upon the sudden changes of the Motions of the Disease, which then discovers it self, but could not be foreseen in the Calm during the Morning Observations. He will see, that his Physician continues sober thro' the Day, and is not heating himself or his Friends over the Bottles, into extravagant and foolish Characters of his wondrous Abilities above all the rest of the Faculty. The Physician will be present, as often as the dangerous uneasinesses demand his Visits, and not send his Prescription from the Tavern, when the Apothecary comes to assure him, the Patient is very ill, and wants a sleepy Potion or two in the Night Season, or some other Medicaments to pass the time, till the Morning. The Sick Person may be lookt on by all his Relations: If they need perpetual Prattle in the Chamber, they may have the most talkative of their Acquaintance frequently with them.

The Physician may reasonably propose to you, that you will present him with the greater Fee, when he, in many of the short Fevers, advises nothing but Rest, compofure of the Thought and Abftinence, and probably one Medicin with an affurance of your Health to return the next Morning, or two or three Days after. That the Fee fhall be diminifht from the length of the Bill: It being juft to think, that one good Tincture or Composition of a Mixture carefully adjusted to the Patient's Cafe, may affift the Patient to better purpofe, than many Remedies which may contradict one another, and feem to be huddled together with much Writing and little Thought.

He may propofe, that fince they fpeak the fame common Language, that they may adjust the neceffary Visits, as the Difficulty or the Eafinefs of the Cafe will diversify the Affair. That the Patient, as in the former Practice, (when the Physicians were more Skilful, and the People more Eafie) will confult, with lefs Expence, the Physician at his Houfe. He may preferve his Life, by reviving this into a Custom, when his Difease fhall be extremely dangerous. When there fhall be time, as formerly, to give to every difficult Diftemper an Hour to hear all the Reports, and to obferve every appearance of moment, and to have time to confider, before he orders the Medicins, which will have a neceffary effect to fave or to deftroy Life.

The Physician may demand of his Patient that he will procure for him all the Poor he can, to
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be advis'd *gratis*, in which the Servants were and are now comprehended: because the Profession cannot understand their Books, or acquire the valuable Knowledg of Distempers, without frequent observations of their Nature and Course, and the repeated Experiences of the Vertues of the Medicins: And because he may otherwise be the first of the new Fever, and find his Physician under a surprize, or suffer from his Error, if he does not distinguish, that the Fever is of the newly Epidemical Constitution.

The Poor will be visited with the greatest Care, because there will be no Reflection on the frequent Visits or the Simple Medicins; when there is no Interest but in the speediest Recovery. And the true Practice of assisting Nature by the most natural means, without Artifice and Intrigue, will by it sooner return to its former value and regard. It need not be added, that the Nobility and the Princes have the greatest Concern and Interest in the Establishment of the old Mode, because they must yield to the force of the Disease, if the Physician has not discover'd the Approaches through the Cottage and the meaner Houses to the Palace.

If the Apothecary will not content himself with the present License of Keeping the Shop, but with the neglect of his Duty, of making the Medicins, and Compounding the Doses, undertake Diseases he knows not, and give almost only hot inflaming Cordials, &c. in all Distempers, whose Vertues and fatal Effects from the

ill Application he does not understand, and put off his Wares *Malo Animo*, chiefly from the Desire of Lucre, while he doubts the dreaded Event, in all the opportunities of making Gain to himself, and will persist to debauch the Profession, and contrive his Interest by the vast Expence, and frequently the loss of the Patients Life; The Physicians will be oblig'd to revive the antient Practice of Physic, supported by the Commission given to them by *Hippocrates*, and the value of Health and Life; by which they are required, as the *Roman Consuls* by the People in Cases of Imminent Danger, *ut Caveant, ne quid Respublica detrimenti capiat*. The Physicians will appoint the Families to furnish themselves from the Dispensaries or their Druggist, (which was the former Practice, and is at this time in all the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country) with the most us'd Cordials, Purgatives, &c. and instruct them in the most prudent and cautious Applications of them, in the casual Sickneses of Themselves, their Children, Servants and the Poor. The Families will be desir'd to prepare in their own cleaner Vessels, and with their Fingers not tainted with any other dangerous Medicins, those Drugs into Infusions, Decoctions and Tinctures, whose uses return as often, as the Alimentary Medicins, almost in all Distempers. The Physicians will imitate the greatest Men of Antiquity and the latter Ages, and direct their Servants to form the Preparations they most value and depend on to be deliver'd to their Patients. The House
will

will then mix the Juleps for one Shilling, instead of Eight every Day in the long Courses: And weigh out the Boles from the Electuary of one or two Shillings, by which two or three Guineas will be preserv'd: To omit the consequence of their dividing the Powders. The Physician will very often from the Domestic Store of eight or ten Remedies, make himself the Mixture, which will effect the Cure of many incidental Disorders, and prevent the loss of time, while it is expected from another House.

This seems necessary to be exacted at this time by the Government, and by all the Families, (who can penetrate into the common Practice) from the Faculty, which has almost forfeited their Protection and Regard; having amus'd the People with Medicins they despise in their private Conversations, and having injur'd and defrauded their Patients, by refusing to appoint the Remedies of the late Inventions or Improvements. They were afraid, that their promiscuous use in the practice of the illiterate Pretenders, might on one hand destroy the Life of the Patient, and on the other the Interest of the Physician. The wonderful Powers of the Simples, which have been almost lost in the senseless, but profitable and amusing medleys of great numbers together, demand this Examination of their Qualities and Vertues from the Hands of every Physician. Besides, there is the most cogent Argument of his own Interest, not to communicate to the daring Ignorance of the Empiric his Secret, which will instantly become Infamous

in his bold and hazardous Application to any kind of Distemper. The digestive Furnace and his Books, will mutually assist one the other. He will have the Pleasure and the Patient his Health, when the single Plant in Tincture shall, in the various Sympathies, and Antipathies, discover, that it was made to remove that Symptom, or that Disease, in that Age or Constitution.

It will appear necessary, that the Students in the School of Physic shall be carefully instructed, which are the Authors, who have writ with the greatest Sincerity. They ought to be advis'd that the *Hypotheses* which pretend to explain all the Modes of Natures Actions, which are above all our Senses and Understanding, are amusing Romances, and pass away like a Tale, that is told: That Nature must be consider'd, as she always has and will ever act in the forming and removing all our Diseases: That Anatomy and Chymistry be thoroughly consider'd, and that the Qualities of every Simple in use, be nicely examined and experimented by the proper Tryals, as well as the Modes of making up the Compound Medicins. *Diis te minorem quod geris, imperas.* When the Physician shall perfectly know the Temper and Uses of his Instruments, his Cures will be more certain and better observed, and the misfortunes from his Applications more seldom suspected. *Non magna loquimur, sed vivimus.* The Faculty will not be forc'd to bubble the People by impudent and false Pretences, to cover their Ignorance in the necessary Parts of
the

he Profession, and set themselves off to the Public with the Tinsel and Varnish of Banter and Eloquence and Grimace, but will wait, till the *Ars muta*, as *Virgil* calls it, shall be magnified by the Voice and Oratory of the Patients preserv'd and recover'd.

When you shall discern the Ability and Sincerity of your Physician, who has no other Design but to preserv your Health and Life, you will detest the *Wolfenbuttlés* of our Art, who betray both the Patient and the Honor of the Profession, to the Enemies of both.

But if your Physician cannot be present at the first Seizure of your Disease, you may want the Advice, which was given by the *Schola Salernitana* to one of the Kings of *England*, *Si Tibi deficiant Medici*, &c.

“ When you shall be surpriz'd by Sickness,
 “ in the absence of your Physician, trust to
 “ your own Constitution, which will endeavour
 “ to preserv it self, and will certainly effect
 “ it in most of the common Disorders, but
 “ with ill Medicins, these will become Dangerous,
 “ and will be made every Day more malignant.
 “ Take the Council of your most observing and experienc'd Friend, who has no Byas to divert him from the only care of your Health; but avoid the Empiric, who will, instead of procuring the Ease of your Thoughts, and Repose, and Prescribing the Rules of your Diet, and

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permitting Nature to subdue the Disease, Affright you with the greatest Danger, disturb and fill you or the Chamber or both, with the inflaming and pernicious Cordials, the Boles and Draughts, till he has cur'd *his own Distemper*, by the Number of Articles he shall enter into the Bill.

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